



University of California, Berkeley

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Newsletter of the Center for Slavic and East European Studies

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Notes from the Chair

It is with great sadness that I report the untimely death of our Stanford colleague, Alexander Dallin, who passed away in his home on July 22, 2000. As George Breslauer makes clear in his testimonial, Alex was a scholar of great distinction and a giant in our field. He was also a longtime friend of Berkeley's Slavic community. In 1983, together with George Breslauer, Alexander George, and Gail Lapidus, Alex helped to create the Berkeley-Stanford Program in Soviet International Behavior, which went on to become the Berkeley-Stanford (and later the Berkeley) Program in Soviet and Post-Soviet Studies. Alex was a much-valued colleague and a beloved friend, and we will miss him terribly. Our thoughts are with his wife, Gail Lapidus, and his family.

The Institute of Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies (ISEEES) has gotten off to a brisk start for the academic year 2000–2001. The Center for Slavic and East European Studies continues as the Title VI National Resource Center and remains involved in many activities. This year we are planning a very special annual teachers' outreach conference (April 28–29, 2001) to provide an update on the Soviet successor states. Masha Lipman, deputy editor of *Itogi* (you may remember her as a 1998 Colin Miller Memorial Lecturer), will be coming from Moscow for the occasion.

The Berkeley Program in Soviet and Post-Soviet Studies, with funding from the Carnegie Corporation, has taken the initiative to organize a highly successful seminar series for graduate students and faculty, *New Directions in the Study of Post-Communism*, which highlights the remarkable varieties of scholarship and approaches among our core faculty. This year's annual Berkeley-Stanford conference (cosponsored by ISEEES and Stanford's Center for Russian and East European Studies) will take place at Berkeley on March 9, 2001. Our topic will be "Memory, Generations, and Life Histories in the Making of Post-Communism," and we will have a stellar group of colleagues making presentations. We rejoice at the recent developments in Yugoslavia and are planning a colloquium in the spring to assess the situation there.

I am also pleased to announce the establishment of the Program for the Study of Central Asia and the Caucasus to develop research and training about this important part of the world, carrying forward our earlier efforts relating to the Caucasus and Caspian Littoral. Dr. Sanjot Mehendale will coordinate the program, and we welcome her to our community. Dr. Mehendale is an archaeologist who has conducted extensive field research and traveled widely in Central Asia, particularly Uzbekistan. She received her Ph.D. from the Department of Near Eastern Studies at Berkeley where she is currently teaching two courses on Central Asia: a lower-division "Introduction to Central Asia" (co-sponsored by Geography) and an upper-division "Silk Road Art and Archaeology." Dr. Mehendale is also the director of the Uzbek Berkeley Archaeological Mission (UBAM) conducting research in the Shahr-i-Sabz region of Uzbekistan. In addition, Dr. Mehendale is affiliated with the Electronic Cultural Atlas Initiative at Berkeley. She is one of two editors for the

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"Cultural Atlas of the Silk Roads." This year, she will hold a post-doctorate from ISEEEES.

We are fortunate to have an outstanding group of visiting scholars and faculty who specialize in the study of our region. Stephan Astourian returns to the Department of History as the William Saroyan Visiting Professor of Armenian Studies, with support from the Armenian Studies Program. Mario Ferrero, University of Torino, is here this fall, teaching in the Department of Economics. Also this fall, Gregory Freidin, Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Stanford, is teaching in our Slavic department as a visiting professor. The Department of Anthropology is hosting a visiting lecturer from Estonia, Ulo Valk. Professor Valk is teaching two courses in the Folklore Program. We also welcome visiting scholars Jana Grittersova, University of Bratislava, and Arzu Sandugi, Azerbaijan State Institute of Languages in Baku. Finally, we are looking forward to the arrival of Oleg Kharkhordin, associate professor at the European University of St. Petersburg, for the spring semester. A former graduate student at UC Berkeley and member of the BPS program, Professor Kharkhordin will spend the semester here as the Carnegie visiting scholar at BPS, and he will teach a graduate seminar in the Department of Political Science.

In Memoriam: Alexander Dallin



Alexander Dallin in 1983 at the time of the founding of the Berkeley-Stanford Program.

I could not be at the Slavic Institute's annual reception this year. My wife and I were in Palo Alto at the memorial service for Professor Alexander Dallin, who died suddenly

Since the end of October, ISEEEES has been located in a new site—260 Stephens Hall. The Dean of International and Area Studies, Professor David Leonard, and his staff, who used to occupy the space of 260 Stephens, switched places with the staff of ISEEEES. Effectively, this move locates all members of ISEEEES on the entrance (second) floor of Stephens Hall. We are doing some remodeling of the new space to coordinate with the adjacent BPS space and to create an internal passage between the two sets of offices. No more upstairs/downstairs! Our telephone and computer connections remain the same.

The academic year 2000–2001 will bring many changes at ISEEEES and a full schedule of events! Special thanks to the Associates of the Slavic Center for your continuing support. On behalf of everyone at ISEEEES, we wish you all very happy holidays!

Victoria E. Bonnell

Director, Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies

Professor, Department of Sociology

in July at the age of 76. Alex, as you know, was very close to our Slavic Center, both as Gail Lapidus' husband and collaborator and as one of the co-founders of the Berkeley-Stanford Program in Soviet International Behavior, which eventually became the Berkeley Program in Soviet and Post-Soviet Studies.

After hearing seven presentations by his friends, colleagues, and family, I find it difficult to sum up all the remarkable components of Alex's life, accomplishments, and personality. The general picture will have to suffice. Alex Dallin was an extraordinary man, the "full package": an acclaimed scholar, a selfless teacher and mentor, an academic entrepreneur and administrator of the highest order, a generous colleague, a good friend, and, through it all—and at all times—a gentleman. He dedicated himself energetically to every one of his pursuits and was never content merely to do a job "satisfactorily." He touched and improved the lives of so very many people—mine included—in many universities and countries. It is hard to imagine post-Soviet studies in the Bay Area in the absence of Alex Dallin. It is a sad reality to which we must now adjust.

George W. Breslauer

Dean of Social Sciences

Professor, Department of Political Science

Gotov Je—He's History!

Barbara Voytek

Barbara Voytek is the executive director of the Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies. She earned a Ph.D. in anthropology from UC Berkeley and conducted archaeological research in former Yugoslavia from 1972 to 1992.

Before he left for Belgrade in early September, Andrei (a young Berkeley graduate who was born in Yugoslavia) came by the Institute with a proposition. He asked me whether we would be interested in publishing an “eye-witness” account of the Yugoslav elections in our Newsletter. To be honest, at that time, I had expected the elections to be less than inspiring and thus asked instead that he write up something on Otpor (“Resistance,” the student movement against the regime of Slobodan Milosevic). Andrei promised just that and then returned soon after with a t-shirt for me, designed with the prominent Otpor clinched fist, just to seal the bargain. I never hoped to imagine that events could take the turn that they did. To my knowledge, Andrei has not returned yet from Belgrade, thus leaving the task of reporting to a non-“eye witness.” However, the revolution in Serbia of October 2000 is too exciting not to record in this Newsletter.

Gotov je—literally, “he’s finished.” There is no need to name the “he” in question. Slobodan Milosevic has been in power in Yugoslavia and Serbia since 1987, becoming President of Serbia by 1989. For the past 13 years, he has stood watch over the collapse of the former Yugoslavia and the downfall of the new or rump Yugoslavia. In the late 1980s as Communist control of the East Bloc weakened and the Warsaw Pact broke apart and later as the Soviet Union disintegrated, Yugoslavia also faced its end. The nationalism that fired all the republics was largely orchestrated by four individuals: Milan Kucan of Slovenia, Franjo Tudjman of Croatia, Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia/Montenegro.¹ The last has been considered the worst and the instigator of much of the tragedy that has befallen the people of Yugoslavia. Thus, it is with exceptional satisfaction that the people have caused his finish.

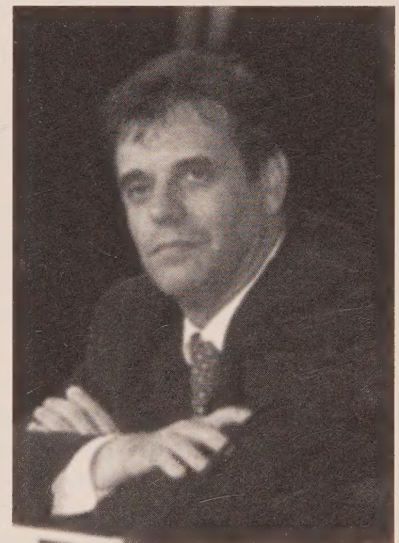
In July of 2000, Milosevic changed the Yugoslav constitution to allow his running for President for an extra term and called for the elections to be held on September 24. Importantly, this was to have been the first ballot in which Milosevic would stand for direct election since 1992. He believed that he would win.

It appears that Milosevic had begun to think differently before the elections. Perhaps not surprising to anyone, accounts of trickery and deceit in the elections on the part of the incumbent have been made. Even before the elections, earlier in September, Ivan Stambolic, who had once

been the mentor of Milosevic but turned into a rather vocal critic, “disappeared” during his morning walk through a Belgrade park. Word had it that if there were a good turnout, Milosevic could face defeat—it is apparently much more difficult to cheat on elections if the voters rally to the ballot boxes. And rally they did.

Otpor, the student movement of resistance, had been founded two years ago by students from the University of Belgrade. They understood the need to change the attitude that the elections

would not matter—to get the people to vote (a similar movement succeeded in Slovakia in September 1998 in defeating Meciar’s government with its “Rock the Vote” theme). Their efforts to inspire clearly paid off. For September 24th, the 18 opposition parties had finally united



President Vojislav Kostunica

behind one candidate and he was a clear winner. Vojislav Kostunica, a constitutional lawyer who had founded the Democratic Party of Serbia eight years ago, garnered 52.4% of the vote compared with Milosevic’s 38%. Following the elections, Milosevic and his team declared that no majority had been reached and, thus, a runoff ballot was necessary. October 8th would be the date of the runoff. Again, he probably thought he could get away with this chicanery. However, by this time, the people had had enough. Unlike the street protests of 1991 and 1996, which had to a certain extent been largely students and urban intellectuals, the workers made their views very apparent. On Friday, September 29th, a strike was called at the vital coal mines of Kolubara. A coal miners’ strike can obviously be crippling, and Milosevic’s special police moved in on

October 4th. The results could have been tragic, but again, people from the surrounding villages moved in to stand beside the coal miners. A tractor took on the police blockade, and shoved the vehicles aside. The police backed off, perhaps frightened, perhaps chastened by the spirit of the revolt.

The opposition gave the Milosevic government until October 5th to admit the election results and drop the pretense and lies. When no response came, a march on Belgrade ensued. Many of us watched with amazement as hundreds of thousands of Serbs took to the streets, arriving in Belgrade by various means. Bulldozers and excavators arrived from the town of Cacak, led by the mayor, Velimir Ilic. One bulldozer operator was especially notable, as mentioned in the report by Erlanger and Cohen.² He did nothing less than bulldoze the parliament building and, subsequently, the State television building. And the special police? After some moves against the crowds, including tear gas, many dropped their shields and joined their fellow citizens. And the Army? The troops were nowhere to be seen.

On that Friday, October 6th, Milosevic did appear before a television camera and conceded electoral defeat. He could no longer defy the students and the united opposition that had inspired the people and strengthened their resolve. They had had enough and sought new leadership in the person of Vojislav Kostunica. The challenges facing the new president of Yugoslavia and his team, the Democratic Opposition of Serbia, are immense. Among our colleagues who study the Balkans, I find cautious optimism—cautious, but optimism nevertheless.

References

1. Glenny, Misha. "The Massacre of Yugoslavia," *The New York Review*, 3 January 1992, 30–33; "Yugoslavia: The Revenger's Tragedy," *The New York Review*, 13 August 1992, 36–43.

2. Erlanger, Steven and Roger Cohen, "How Yugoslavia Won Its Fight for Freedom," *The New York Times*, 15 October 2000. Available on-line at <http://www.nytimes.com/>.



Otpor's emblem, a "symbol of individual initiative"

Related Web Sites

Otpor!

Web site in English: <http://www.otpor.net>

Web site in Serbian: <http://www.otpor.com>

Free Serbia's Special Coverage: Elections 2000

<http://www.izbori2000.net/index.php?language=english>

Choose "Photos" on the right side of this page to see images of the streets of Belgrade on October 6. To proceed through the images, click on "previous page."

Free Serbia's Home Page

<http://www.xs4all.nl/~freeserb/e-index.html>

Founded in response to the NATO bombing of Serbia in 1999, Free Serbia's "aim is to portray Serbia in its true colours, without censorship or propaganda of any kind."

CCN.com's In-depth Specials

—Yugoslavia Decides 2000

<http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/2000/yugoslavia/>

—Uprising in Serbia

<http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/2000/yugo.crisis/>

Institute for War and Peace Reporting

In association with Central Europe Review, IWRP published *Out of Time: Draskjovic, Djindjic, and Serbian Opposition Against Milosevic* (Dejan Anastasijevic, editor. © 2000, Institute for War and Peace Reporting). It is available free of charge in PDF format at:

<http://www.ce-review.org/ebookstore/anastasijevic1.html>

IWRP's Web site is located at <http://www.iwpr.net/>.

Women and Economic Transition: Mobsters and Mail-Order Brides in Bulgaria

Kristen Ghodsee

Kristen Ghodsee is a Ph.D. candidate in social and cultural studies at the Graduate School of Education. This paper is excerpted from a dissertation in progress. Her research was funded by the Bulgarian-American Fulbright Commission and the IREX Southeastern Europe Development Studies Program. Comments on this paper may be directed to the author at eustacia@uclink4.berkeley.edu.

Sofia: August 1998

Desislava is a 34 year old single mother, or "lonely mother" (*samotna maika*) as she is called in her native Bulgarian. I am supposed to meet her at the cafe in front of the art museum of Sofia University. It is a hot day in August, and Shipka Street is bustling with street vendors and students. Sofia University is a beautiful old building that sits in one of the most exclusive neighborhoods in Sofia. This is where the red bourgeoisie lived during Communism; the intricate and detailed facades of the buildings are a stark contrast to the functional, Socialist blocks of Youth (*Mladost*), Friendship (*Druzhiba*), and the other Sofia suburbs. From a nearby park, I hear the unmistakable wailing of a traditional Bulgarian bagpipe player.

Desislava is the friend of a friend who studies English and wants to practice with foreigners. When I meet her she is nothing like I imagined. She is a tall, thin brunette walking toward me in four inch stilettos and Lycra pants. "Hi, I'm Desi," she says, shoving a cell phone into her purse so she can shake my hand. "You must be Kristen."

Her long hair falls over her bare shoulders. The lines around her eyes are gently coated with powder and concealer. Her deep plum lipstick expertly camouflages the short smoking lines around her otherwise graceful mouth. Desislava convinces me to forget the cafe, leading me instead to one of her favorite bars a few blocks away. It is 10:30 in the morning, and the bar is empty. She picks a booth in the corner and smiles at me. "I hope you won't be scandalized if I order two beers."

I shrug my shoulders. "Why not?"

The waitress brings us each a liter glass of cold Astika beer as we start to talk. Desi's English is impeccable, and she tells me that she has never studied abroad. She claims to have learned her perfect accent from American and British movies. She works full time as an English teacher in a private school, but the salary is very low and she is looking for other work. The new, private firms will not hire her because she is too old. She already does four to five hours of private lessons each day to supplement her salary.

Desislava still has to go hungry some days so that her daughter will have enough to eat. "But that's okay," she laughs, patting her pencil-thin thighs. "It's good for the figure." Then she asks me if I know of any work at the American University, and I shake my head. She is not the first person to ask me this.

After a third of her beer is gone, she starts to tell me of her life in Bulgaria. Being a single mother is difficult, especially after the changes. In her opinion, the whole legal system has conspired against her. Her daughter was recently given a scholarship to study abroad, but Bulgarian law stipulates that both the mother and father must sign the documents in order for a minor to get a passport. Desi's ex-husband, an actor with whom she came to Sofia when she was 16, has disappeared from her and her daughter's life. She had tried to maintain contact with him. He was supposed to help with child support payments. It was impossible.

Under Communist laws, her ex-husband was required to pay child support. A judge determined the amount which was equal to the minimum monthly salary needed for survival. Desislava's original child support payments were only 40 leva a month. After the changes, she challenged this by taking her husband to court. But the trial dragged on for over a year, and between the days she missed at work and the fees she paid to the lawyers, the 180 leva a month she was eventually rewarded barely warranted the effort. The worst was still to come.

By 1998, after the successive devaluations of the Bulgarian currency, 180 leva was only enough to buy the Balkan equivalent of a bagel—once. The child support payments were never indexed to inflation, and women like Desislava all over the country have been forced to make do on their own shrinking salaries. Moreover, now that many men work for private employers, there is almost no enforcement of the child support laws. Desi tells me that the imported American track shoes her daughters wants for her birthday will cost eighty dollars or 136,000 leva. Unable to afford them on her own, she hopes that her current boyfriend will buy them for her. She tells me, "Being a woman I know I have two choices: to marry a foreigner to leave

the country or having a boyfriend who can buy you nice things... Not that I mind knowing someone like that, but why should that be the only way out?"

She pulls out a compact, and begins to reapply the lipstick that she has left on the rim of the almost empty beer glass. "I can't even afford good lipstick anymore," she says, sighing.

I nod and ask her if she thinks that things have gotten better since the currency board was able to control the hyperinflation that destroyed the economy. She shakes her head slowly. "I don't know. I feel disgusted, disoriented, and desperate. I don't see a way out. Of course things have changed, I can't be blind to that fact. But I cannot put so much meaning in this fact like other people do. I still see no way out. Before it was external," she says, draining the last swallows of beer, "now I think that it must be something wrong with me."

Desislava is not alone. All over the country, Bulgarians have suffered greatly from the political and economic transformations that have reshaped Bulgarian society since the collapse of totalitarian rule in 1989. But the negative effects of transition have not been evenly distributed among the population. Women in Bulgaria, like women throughout the post-Socialist world, have suffered disproportionately from the effects of economic transformation. Although each country has a set of unique circumstances, in general privatization and market liberalization have put women at a distinct disadvantage (Aslanbeigui et. al. 1994; Moghadam 1996; Funk and Mueller 1993; Einhorn 1993; Buckley 1997). Bulgaria is no exception. Political participation for women in government has fallen while female unemployment rates have steadily increased. Negative stereotypes about women are growing. The swelling ranks of the prostitutes and sex slaves working domestically and abroad are direct results of the decreasing opportunities for women in the formal economy. After Ukraine, Bulgaria is the second largest exporter of women for sex work in Europe. Unfortunately, these issues are a low priority for governments and international organizations struggling to maintain macroeconomic stability. It must be realized that the future development and sustainability of democracy and the successful insertion of post-Socialist nations into the global economy relies on the equal consideration of all citizens regardless of class, religion, ethnicity, or gender. In particular, women's issues deserve special attention in countries going through periods of rapid social, political, and economic change.

There are many factors conspiring against women in Bulgaria today. Certain laws which once helped women combine their productive and reproductive roles (i.e., maternity leaves, kindergartens, childcare allowances, etc.) mean that women workers are now viewed as both more expensive and less reliable than men.¹ The advent of liberal labor markets resulted in severe discrimination against women in the private sector where, for the few jobs available, male employers prefer youth and appearance to

experience and competency. Consequently, Bulgarian women continue to make up the majority of the registered unemployed. In 1999, 53.7 percent of those registered at employment offices were women, an 11.6 percent increase on 1998 (Republic of Bulgaria 2000: 4–10). In some parts of the country, women made up as much as 62 percent of the registered unemployed in 1998 (UNDP 1999). Moreover, the legal provision of equal pay for equal work was removed in 1992, and the wage gap between women and men widened from 73 percent in 1994 to 68 percent in 1997 (Women's Alliance for Development 2000).

Furthermore, the post-1989 restructuring inevitably hit the sectors in which women were the most vulnerable to redundancies, primarily the bloated public sector. Employment in this sector has experienced a steady downward plunge; from 1997 to 1999 alone it decreased by 12.9 percent (RoB 2000). Over the ten year period following the changes in 1989, public sector employment dropped by a staggering 68.8 percent² (Ibid.). In addition, white collar professions such as law and medicine that women dominated during Communist times were slowly infiltrated by newly entrepreneurial men who used previous connections and resources "borrowed" from their former jobs at ailing state enterprises to start private clinics and law firms which catered to foreigners and the new, moneyed elite.

For example, Table 1 illustrates the gains and losses made in various feminine economic sectors in Bulgaria between 1996 and 1998,³ the years immediately following the total collapse of the Bulgarian economy and the onset of stabilization and structural adjustment. We see from the table that in the two year period between 1996 and 1998 the selected occupational categories that traditionally employ more women lost a total of 42,354 jobs over all. What is more significant, however, is that of the 61,867 jobs which were created mostly in the private sector, an overwhelming 85.3 percent of these jobs were in the apparel, leather, fur, and footwear manufacturing industries. These jobs are among the very worst in the country.

Bulgaria's high unemployment, low wages, and geographic proximity to major Western European markets has made the country a Mecca for sweat shops. More than 80 percent of the workers in the garment industry in Bulgaria are women (Musiolek 1997). They work in sub-standard conditions for approximately 47 cents an hour (Stoynev 1999). In terms of wages, Bulgaria ranks among Bangladesh, India, China, and Kenya as the countries with the lowest wages in the international garment industry. Even workers in Poland make almost five times more than Bulgarians (Ibid.). In relative terms, wages in the garment industry are the lowest in Bulgaria despite the fact that one Bulgarian shop stewardess (Siwanowa 1998) claimed that the majority of women working in her factory were the primary breadwinners in their families. One German observer (Musiolek 1997) witnessed that Bulgarian women were locked into factories until they met production targets and were forced to strip naked before they left work to prove they had not stolen anything. Unfortunately, Bulgar-

ian women have little choice but to accept these jobs as there are few alternatives available to them. And despite the growing number of factories and the increasing bad publicity, the Bulgarian authorities have looked the other way while the World Bank and the IMF have cheered Bulgaria's increase in export volume.

In 1996, although Bulgaria rated sixty-fifth on the United Nations Development Program's Human Development Index (HDI),⁴ the country was still ranked twentieth out of 174 nations on the comprehensive Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM).⁵ In 1997, after the economic crisis brought in a new government, Bulgaria dropped to sixty-ninth place on the HDI and to twenty-seventh place on the GEM, still a relatively high ranking considering the chaos of the change and the skyrocketing unemployment which ensued. In 1998, however, although Bulgaria had climbed

back up two notches on the HDI to sixty-seventh place, the GEM plummeted. In two short years Bulgaria's gender empowerment rating went from ranking twentieth in 1996 to forty-third in 1998 (UNDP 1998, 1999). Although this ranking is still above many developing countries, it demonstrates that women in Bulgaria quickly lost ground after the economic stabilization process began in 1997. By 1999, women's labor force participation rate was 44.6 percent compared with men's 54.7 percent⁶ (National Statistical Institute 2000).

In the realm of politics, Bulgarian women have also lost ground. In 1988, before the fall of the Zhivkov regime, women held 21 percent of the seats in the Parliament. After the advent of free elections, this number dropped dramatically to only 8.5 percent. By 1999, this number had risen to 11.5 percent (Holmes 1997, WAD 2000), still representing a substantial decline from the Communist years.

Barbara Einhorn (1993) has argued in the case of Eastern and Central Europe that this decrease in numbers should not be cause for alarm.

Women in politics today are not merely the tokens they once were, but rather, even in their decreased numbers, they are more powerful because they can express and represent challenging political opinions instead of silently towing the Party line. Despite these arguments, however, women are still significantly underrepresented in the higher levels of government, the cabinets and ministries where decisions are made.

Particularly troublesome is the fact that as women opt out of politics, there will be fewer advocates for the large social safety net, which once supported women's double burden. In July 1996, the IMF approved a stand-by credit for Bulgaria, which would support a program of stabilization for the Bulgarian economy. This program attempted to reduced government expenditures and placed a cap on wages to control inflationary

Table 1

Job Gains and Losses in Traditionally Feminine Sectors of the Economy
Employed by sector and economic activity groupings

Activity	1996	1998	Jobs Gained or Lost	Percentage variation
Hotel and Restaurants				
<i>public sector</i>	28,988	15,970	-13,018	-44.9
<i>private sector</i>	47,467	54,575	7,108	13.0
Apparel Manufacturing				
<i>public sector</i>	37,866	8,095	-29,771	-78.6
<i>private sector</i>	46,288	87,807	41,519	47.3
Footwear, Fur, Leather				
<i>public sector</i>	19,381	3,984	-15,397	-79.4
<i>private sector</i>	9,661	20,913	11,252	53.8
Education				
<i>public sector</i>	252,577	228,980	-23,597	-9.3
<i>private sector</i>	3,243	4,065	822	20.2
Health and Social Work				
<i>public sector</i>	180,538	162,952	-17,586	-9.7
<i>private sector</i>	3,233	1,811	-1,422	-44.0
Cultural Activities				
<i>public sector</i>	16,554	17,720	1,166	6.6
<i>private sector</i>	26,996	23,566	-3,430	-12.7
TOTAL LOST:			104,221	
TOTAL GAINED:			<u>61,867</u>	
DIFFERENCE:			<u>-42,354</u>	
Percentage of new jobs created in apparel and footwear manufacturing				85.3

Source: National Statistical Institute 1998, 1999

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Fall 2000 Courses

Selected Faculty Course Offerings and Selected Area-Related Courses

Anthropology 162	Balto-Finnic Folklore and Mythology	U. Valk
Anthropology 166	Language, Culture, and Society	A. Yurchak
Anthropology 225	European and Near Eastern Prehistory	R. Tringham
Anthropology 250X:3	Social and Cultural Transformations in the Former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, China	A. Yurchak
Anthropology 260	Folk Belief	U. Valk
Comparative Literature 41C	Introduction to the Novel: Crime and Punishment	K. Elkins
Comparative Literature 190	Lolita	E. Naiman
Comparative Literature 202C	The Novel	N. Ruttenburg
Dramatic Art 151A	Theater History	M. Gordon
Dramatic Art 166:3 (Slavic LL 134E)	Chekhov	H. McLean
East European Studies 100A	Advanced Hungarian Readings	A. Mihalik
Economics 161P:1	Economic Systems	M. Ferraro
English R1A:1	Reading and Composition: Personal Identity and Religious Faith	L. Kutchen
English 134N	Prose Nonfiction: Life in America from Foreign Lands	P. Najarian
English 150:8	Senior Seminar: Freud, Nietzsche, Marx	R. Halpern
English 180N	The Novel	N. Ruttenburg
Film Studies 25A	Film History I: Silent Film History	M. Fabe
Film Studies 200	Graduate Film Theory Seminar	A. Nesbet
Geography 10	World Regions, Peoples, and States	D. Hooson
Geography 20	Globalization	A. Pred
Geography C55 (NES C26)	Introduction to Central Asia	S. Mehendale
Geography C152	Multicultural Europe	R. Holub
Geography 252	Graduate Seminar: Peasant Transitions to and from Capitalism	M. Watts
History 5	Modern Europe	P. Sahlins
History 16AC	The Forging of the USA	D. Clemens
History 39V	The Jewish Experience in Twentieth-Century Russia	Y. Slezkine
History 101:9	National Socialism and its Aftermath	G. Feldman
History 103D:2	American Culture and the Cold War, 1945-1964	J. Gold
History 158C	Europe Since 1914	A. Adamthwaite
History 161	The Emergence of the Modern Industrial State	R. Abrams
History 171A	Russia to Peter the Great	N. Riasanovsky
History 171B	Imperial Russia	R. Zelnik
History 177A	Armenia	S. Astourian
History 275B:1	Introduction to Late Modern European History II: 20th Century	A. Adamthwaite
History 280B:2	Readings in the History of Late Imperial Russia, 1855-1917	R. Zelnik
History 280F:3	Topics in Ottoman History	L. Peirce
History 285B:3	Research Topics in Soviet History	Y. Slezkine
Near Eastern Studies C26 (Geog C55)	Introduction to Central Asia	S. Mehendale
Near Eastern Studies 198:2	Armenian Topics	A. Ayvazian
Near Eastern Studies 223A	Seminar in Near Eastern Art and Archaeology	Stronach/Feldman
Political Science 109A:1	Comparative Course in Political Futures: Naming and Bounding the Post-Cold War World	K. Jowitt
Political Science 120A	International Relations	S. Weber
Political Science 137A	Revolutionary Change: Fascism and Social Science	A. Gregor
Political Science 149	Soviet Politics, Perestroika, and the Collapse of the USSR	E. Walker
Rhetoric 240G:2	Post-Cold War Rhetoric	M. Feher
Slavic Langs and Lits R5B	The Individual, Identity, and Authority	S. Kerby
Slavic Langs and Lits 39B	Stalin and Totalitarian Culture	O. Matich
Slavic Langs and Lits 39H	Russian-Chechen Wars	J. Nichols

Slavic Langs and Lits 45	19th-Century Russian Literature	H. Ram
Slavic Langs and Lits 133	The Novel in Russia and the West: Dostoevsky's Bookshelf	A. Nesbet
Slavic Langs and Lits 134 (Dram Art 166:3)	Chekhov	H. McLean
Slavic Langs and Lits 181	Readings in Russian Literature	H. Ram
Slavic Langs and Lits 214	Medieval Orthodox Slavic Texts	A. Timberlake
Slavic Langs and Lits 246A	Russian Modernism	O. Matich
Slavic Langs and Lits 280	Osip Mandelshtam and the Modernist Paradigm, 1900-2000	G. Freidin
Slavic Langs and Lits 281	Proseminar: Aims and Methods of Literary Scholarship	E. Naiman
Slavic Langs and Lits 282	Proseminar: Aims and Methods of Linguistic Scholarship	A. Timberlake
Slavic Langs and Lits 289	Languages of the Caucasus	J. Nichols
Sociology 101A	Sociological Theory	J. Stockinger
Sociology 156	Thought Reform, Influence, and Social Control	R. Ofshe
Sociology 190:2	Communist and Post-Communist Societies	G. Eyal
Sociology 285	M.A. and Dissertation Writing Seminar	V. Bonnell
Sociology 290	Contemporary Social Theory	M. Burawoy

Language Instruction:

In addition to the listings above, the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures offers language courses in Bulgarian, Czech, Hungarian, Polish, Russian, and Serbian/Croatian.

Campus Visitors

Stephan Astourian is the William Saroyan Visiting Professor of Armenian Studies for this academic year. He is teaching courses on the history of Armenia through the Department of History.

Bryon Bass is a visiting scholar this year at ISEEEES. He has a Ph.D. in archaeology from the University of Edinburgh where he wrote his dissertation on the archaeology of Korcula, an island in the Adriatic Sea.

Mario Ferrero, professor of economics at the Universities of Piedmont and Turin, is a visiting professor at the Department of Economics this fall. He is teaching a course on transition economics.

Gregory Freidin, professor and chair of the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at Stanford University, is a visiting professor at the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures this fall. He is teaching a course entitled "Osip Mandelshtam and the Modernist Paradigm, 1900-2000."

Jana Grittersova is a visiting scholar this year at ISEEEES. She has a Ph.D. in international political economy from the University of Economics in Bratislava. Her specialty is the European Union, its enlargement and expansion into Central Europe.

Oleg Kharkhordin, associate professor and chair, Department of Political Sciences and Sociology, European

University, St. Petersburg, will be a visiting professor in the spring. He will be teaching a course through the Department of Political Science.

Mark Zygmunt Pluciennik, lecturer with the Department of Anthropology at the University of Wales, Lampeter, will be a visiting lecturer at the Department of Anthropology in the spring. A specialist on the mesolithic-neolithic transition in southern Europe, Dr. Pluciennik is also the director of field survey around the World Heritage site of Butrint in southern Albania.

Arzu Sandugi, professor of English Language at the Azerbaijan State Institute of Languages in Baku, is a visiting scholar at International and Area Studies this fall. She is conducting research under the Faculty Development Fellowship Program sponsored by USIA and OSI (Soros).

Ulo Valk, professor of Estonian and Comparative Folklore at the University of Tartu, Estonia, is a visiting lecturer at the Department of Anthropology this academic year. He is teaching two courses in folklore, "Balto-Finnic Folklore and Mythology" and "Problems in Folklore: Folk Belief" during the fall semester.

Women, continued from page 7

pressures. After the collapse of the government, the IMF approved yet another stand-by credit, which put in place a currency board. This began an even stronger program of stabilization which called for the imposition of "financial discipline...on state-owned enterprises through privatization, liquidation, and the implementation of financial recovery plans that combine administered price increases, cost-cutting measures, and budgetary support to ensure the financial viability of enterprises (IMF 1997)."

As the Bulgarian economy increasingly comes under the control of the IMF and its fiscal "recommendations," the lack of women's voices in high political circles may mean that the gendered effects of stabilization and structural adjustment will be overlooked. The pressure to decrease public spending will mean that many social services which freed women from their traditional caretaking and nurturing roles, such as state subsidized child care, health care, and education, may be threatened. A good example of this is the debate currently raging around the issue of maternity leave. The Ministry of Labor and Social Policy wants to preserve the generous provisions currently available to Bulgarian women,⁷ while the Ministry of Finance, the World Bank, and the IMF claim they are a "barrier to Foreign Investment."⁸

Perhaps even more insidious is the plethora of negative

Women in Bulgaria, like women throughout the post-Socialist world, have suffered disproportionately from the effects of economic transformation.

and demeaning images of women produced and promoted by the popular media. The ideological vacuum which followed the collapse of Communism also meant an implosion of the old Socialist role models. The rampant criminality that has characterized much of the post-Socialist world has promoted a Mafia aesthetic which glorifies the short-skirted, gold-digging *mutressa* as the ultimate expression of successful (if not predatory) femininity. Moreover, the popular pop-folk music called *chalga* has helped to elevate the "ambitious bimbo" icon to new heights in the national imagination. Young people see the life of easy money and kept women as a radical and therefore rebellious departure from the Socialist past where men and women were supposedly equal and equally shared an ever-declining standard of living.

In the fall of 1999, the Bulgarian National Television aired an extremely controversial television serial called *Dunav Most* (Danube Bridge). This series was watched by the entire nation and dealt with life in Bulgaria after the collapse of Communism. In the series, all of the female characters were portrayed as "sluts" and all of the male characters were criminals. In one case, the series depicts

how one Bulgarian woman's aspirations to succeed led her into a life of prostitution. While many Bulgarians disagreed with these stereotypes, an overwhelming majority of young people found the series uncomfortably accurate.

Very much related to this cultural trend is the real increase in prostitution and the transnational trafficking of women's bodies. A 1997 study on the demography of prostitution in Bulgaria found that 33 percent of the interviewed women had been forced into prostitution for purely economic reasons. The study also found that a prostitute could earn more money from only one contact with a customer than both her parents could earn in a month. Additionally, 42 percent of the women interviewed wanted to travel abroad. The study concluded that Bulgaria is rapidly becoming a prime country where prostitutes can be easily recruited for international "work" (Tchoudomirova et al. 1997).

The International Organization for Migration (1999) estimates that over 10,000 Bulgarian women, many of them minors, were working as sex slaves in Western Europe. These young Bulgarian women are so eager to go abroad that they are often the victims of international crime syndicates that traffic in women's bodies. Typically, young women apply to employment "agencies" which promise to arrange legal work in a Western European country as an au pair, nanny, or nurse. The agencies arrange the visas and pay for the transportation, and the women agree to pay the money back from their future salaries. In many cases, however, these women have their money and passports confiscated on arrival and are forced to work as illegal prostitutes in order to pay back their debts. Few try to escape for fear of their own lives or the lives of loved ones back in Bulgaria. Because the girls leave the country on their own free will, it is very difficult to control this kind of activity.⁹

An even more convincing barometer of the difficulties women face in Bulgaria is the proliferation of Bulgarian mail-order bride sites available on the Internet. These Internet marriage agencies, many of which are actually based in Bulgaria, facilitate introductions between Bulgarian women and Western men. Although many sites will not post the pictures of women under 18, Apollon (<http://www.apollon.net>) sells the addresses of girls from 15 years of age. Furthermore, the hardships that Bulgarian women have suffered during transition are emphasized as selling points as to why Bulgarian women will make such good wives to Western men. The following passage quoted directly from the Web site demonstrates the bitter irony of the current situation:

Bulgarian women had proved themselves as strong persons worthy of admiration. In the present days of hard and difficult changes they are very inventive and always find a way of satisfying the necessities of their family.... Unlike Americans or Europeans, these women understand the realities of life all too well. They are unpretentious, down-to-earth, and their views

of relationships have not been ruined by unreasonable expectations.... They are very practical and pragmatic—that, perhaps, is due to the situation in our country, to the economical and political conditions...

All that she wants...is home and financial stability—she wants to know that it won't be necessary to worry how to pay the bills for the phone, gas and electricity, or how to buy food for her family and her children. It might sound exaggerated, unusual or even funny, but in the former Socialist countries the financial situation is so difficult, that for many people it sounds like a dream come true not to think constantly about such problems, and for the women it has become a question of survival, because they are the house-wives and mothers. It is in woman's nature to desire to give birth to a new life. But how she could take such important step, how to create a family, without knowing if the next month (never mention the next year) she will have sufficient revenues even for the food.¹⁰

Not only have the last eleven years of political instability and economic transition limited the opportunities and possibilities for women in Bulgaria, but the very circumstances under which they have been struggling to survive are now an essential part of a mail-order bride marketing campaign praising their "practical and pragmatic" nature and the fact that poverty has not ruined them with "unreasonable expectations."

Yet in spite of the clear evidence that women have suffered more, there is little public interest or awareness. As a result, very little is being done to promote alternative opportunities for women. The handful of women's non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that exist are crippled by their lack of resources and usually concentrate their limited funds on high profile, but often low-impact, congresses and media campaigns on the issue *du jour*. Although there are some notable exceptions, Bulgarian NGOs are seldom self-sustainable, and there is very little consistency in their efforts. Bulgarian NGOs have no real constituencies to carry on their work when the funding dries up. NGOs in general also suffer from a negative reputation earned during the early years of transition when the NGO's non-profit status was widely used for smuggling purposes. Few Bulgarians believe in the efficacy or importance of civil organization.

To further complicate the situation, "feminism" in Bulgaria is considered a reactionary and militant ideology. The concern for women's "emancipation" is often constructed as a Communist anachronism. The few women who are in power seldom consider women's issues a priority. Until 2000, the Bulgarian government had shown almost no interest in the increasing female unemployment rate and/or the dramatic increase in the numbers of Bulgarian women lured abroad. The National Economic Development Plan 2000–2006 (NEDP) only included gender equity in its program because the European Union

commission monitoring Bulgaria's process toward accession included it as one of *their* five priorities in the area of Bulgarian employment and social affairs (Republic of Bulgaria 2000). As of August 2000, the government of Bulgaria had no programs specifically targeted to ease women's unemployment or to ensure equal opportunity. The NEDP does, however, lay out the future possibility for a "Program for the Social and Economic Integration of Women" (Ibid. 2000: 4–42). Whether this program will actually be implemented remains to be seen.

In terms of international aid to support women during the transition period, all of the major bilateral and multilateral aid agencies in Bulgaria claim to be "gender sensitive." In reality, however, there are no specific women's programs being funded, and many of the current programs have a

The pressure to decrease public spending may threaten many social services—such as child care, health care, and education—which freed women from their traditional caretaking and nurturing roles.

distinctly male bias (Ghodsee forthcoming). Moreover, many development projects aimed at streamlining the public administration and increasing the "cost recovery" of social services have had very direct and negative impacts on the lives of Bulgarian women. The closure of many kindergartens as well as the rising costs of quality education and health care has meant that women have lost access to many of the essential services which allowed them to combine their productive and reproductive duties. Even if the NGO sector in Bulgaria did have more popular buy-in, the project agendas currently being set by the international aid community do not favor programs designed to support or even recognize women's needs.

Under these circumstances, it comes as little surprise that women such as Desislava eagerly post their picture and personal data on the Web sites of marriage agencies who promise them a way out. Browsing through the pages of these Web sites, one is struck by the amazing diversity of women available for marriage. There are eager teenagers as well as 54-year-old divorcees hoping for a new life in the West. There are women with children, women with careers, high school graduates and Ph.D.s, ethnic Bulgarians as well as Roma women and ethnic Turks, women from the rural areas as well as from the big cities. It seems that poverty and lack of opportunity have made women equally desperate to escape the ever-worsening situation.

Today in Bulgaria it is common to hear of young Bulgarian women marrying older men whom they "met on the Internet." Parents are suspicious, but the mysteries of modern technology can often shroud the obviously commodified nature of these relationships in a cloak of twenty-first century "romance." Two years after our initial

meeting on that sunny August morning in Sofia, I was not surprised to learn that Desislava had found her "soulmate" somewhere in Idaho. She and her daughter had gone to start a new life in the United States. Although I lost touch with her, her friends considered her one of the lucky ones. They have all subsequently signed on with several marriage agencies and hope to find their own "knights in shining armor" who will rescue them from the difficulties and drudgeries of daily life. It is the modern-day fairy tale.

And as Desislava's friends and I sipped our espressos and smoked our cheap Bulgarian cigarettes I began to lose my sense of righteous feminist indignation. I realized that it was a sensible decision for them in many ways. Maybe I would do the same thing in similar circumstances. Morality does not pay the heating bill.

Then all the lines began to cross and my researcher's "objectivity armor" fell away from me with a heavy mental thud. The assumptions and theses and theories and carefully formulated research questions drifted away in a swirl of tobacco smoke. Would my writing about this actually change anything?

I just hope Desislava is happy.

Notes

1. A report funded by the Foreign Investment Advisory Service (FIAS) on Administrative barriers to foreign investment dedicates one chapter to complaints about the generosity of the Labor Code toward Bulgarian workers and implicitly to benefits afforded to women and elder workers. One example of a FIAS complaint is the inability of employers to dismiss, without the prior consent of the Labor Inspectorate "...pregnant women and women with children under three years of age (FIAS 1999:27)."

2. Bearing in mind of course that everything before 1989 was considered public sector employment.

3. Unfortunately, the NSI does have a separate category for those who work in the legal field.

4. The Human Development Index was developed by the UNDP as an alternative measure to monitor a country's social progress. It is calculated using estimates of life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling, adult literacy, and mean wage rates. For more precise information see UNDP 1999.

5. The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) is another tool of UNDP used to measure women's social development. It is calculated by measuring the number of: a) seats in parliament held by women; b) female administrators and managers; c) female professional and technical workers; and d) women's share of earned income.

6. However, the government argues that while the difference in the labor force participation rate between men and women is only 5 percentage points in Bulgaria, the European Union average is a much higher 20 percentage points (RoB 2000).

7. Two years paid leave with an option for an additional year of unpaid leave.

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8. Personal communication with Christian Filipov at the World Bank Resident Mission in Sofia, July 2000 and from the FIAS Report, 1999.

9. For an interesting and thorough examination of the problem see: <http://www.qweb.kvinnoforum.se/papers/traffickingreport.html> for the Trafficking Report.

10. From www.apollon.net, "About Bulgarian Women": <http://www.apollon.net/about/info.htm#1>

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Outreach Programs

ORIAS Summer Institute for Teachers

The ORIAS Summer Institute for Teachers was held July 31 through August 4, 2000 on the Berkeley campus. Forty teachers attended the institute whose theme was "Ancient Roots – Modern States: Legacies of History." Speakers from each area center in International and Area Studies gave background reading materials, made presentations, and provided supplemental teaching materials, such as bibliographies and suggested curricula.



Our speakers, Christine Kulke (left) and Lisa Walker (right), at the ORIAS Summer Institute.

The Center for Slavic and East European Studies was well-represented by two of our Ph.D. candidates from the Department of History, Lisa Walker and Christine Kulke. Both Lisa and Christine combined their expertise in Russian and Soviet history and their first-hand knowledge of teaching to make well-illustrated, thought-provoking presentations. The teachers had received preliminary readings suggested by our speakers and were primed for the following presentations.

Covering Russian history first, Lisa Walker presented "Merchants, Monarchs, and Middle Classes in Russia's Periods of Transition." After highlighting the discussion of where Russia fits into the concept of world political and economic "modernization," Lisa covered the basic timeline of Imperial Russian history and presented the broader themes from this period as they relate to standard Western Civilization curriculum—for example, industrialization, revolution, and imperialism. Next, she presented merchants and entrepreneurs, the middle classes in that period. An image of merchants in traditional nineteenth-century Russian dress contrasted with images of middle class Russians from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Numerous photographs reproduced in *Merchant Moscow: Images of Russia's Vanished Bourgeoisie* (West and Petrov, eds., Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1998) illustrated their modern appearances. In Figure 4.7, for example, a woman dressed in full skirts and wearing a long necklace from which hangs a watch is probably someone who directs domestic labor but doesn't perform it herself, a privilege of the middle class. In this way, the

development of social classes in Russia resembled that in Western Europe. Lisa used texts and images to discuss the daily life of merchants and entrepreneurs; political, economic, and social values of the era; and attitudes toward and portrayals of the entrepreneurial class. Finally, she suggested that this period of transition can be compared to contemporary Russia. An image of the Moscow Hippodrome in 1905, reproduced in *Merchant Moscow*, prefigures a 1997 article on horse racing in Oktyabrsky, a resort area in the Russian North Caucasus [Steve Leving, "How to Amuse Rich Russians: Odds on the Horses," *The New York Times* (Wednesday, October 15, 1997): A4]. In the current period of post-Soviet transition, an entrepreneurial class is once again flourishing.

Christine Kulke presented "Revolutions in Daily Life: Views from Home and Work in the Former Soviet Union." To explain the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Christine presented some overarching themes upon which the Soviet Union was structured: the Myth of the Great Patriotic War, the Myth of Empire, and the Myth of Socialist Utopia. The Great Patriotic War (World War II) held a key role in solidifying and uniting the Soviet Union. During the Battle of Stalingrad, the city was not evacuated; they fought to save "a live city" and not to preserve "a dead one." Then, despite the incredible hardships of record cold weather, severe food rations, and lack of heating and electricity, the population of Leningrad took even greater pride in their city

during the Siege of Leningrad. The *World at War* film series is an excellent source for images of the Battle of Stalingrad and the Siege of Leningrad. The war myth began to unravel in the late Soviet times when evidence was revealed about the Soviet Union's poor preparedness for the war and information about Stalin's purges of the top military leadership during the 1930s. Next, since the huge Soviet empire was difficult to control centrally from Moscow, the Myth of Empire—one group of Soviets formed from many nationalities—was an important theme for unification. Then the war in Afghanistan challenged the Soviet Union's superpower status, and returning veterans felt alienated by people questioning the unpopular war. Finally, the Myth of a Socialist Utopia held the nation together on the level of everyday life. But under Gorbachev's reforms, people began to have expectations of greater personal privacy, participation in public forums, and better access to consumer goods. Christine's examples of Soviet humor—in the form of jokes, cartoons, visual art, and music—show the reality behind the utopian myth. When each of these three foundations was threatened, so was the future of the Soviet Union.

Materials from this and other ORIAS events are available on the ORIAS Web site, <http://www.ias.berkeley.edu/orias/>. ORIAS also has materials in their lending library for teachers and offers many events for teachers throughout the year. Teachers interested in materials specifically on our region, Eastern Europe and the

former Soviet Union, can also contact Slavic Center Outreach staff at (510) 642-3230 or iseees@uclink4.berkeley.edu.

About ORIAS

The mission of the Office of Resources for International and Area Studies (ORIAS) is to provide coordinated Northern California outreach activities, programs, and support to educators teaching in the K-12 schools and community colleges under the auspices of the IAS Title VI Area Studies Centers.

In addition to providing in-service workshops, a major summer teaching institute, and curriculum units on world history topics for teachers throughout the year, ORIAS also maintains a lending library and an extensive Web site of resource materials for K-12 teachers. ORIAS staff view outreach activities as a partnership and encourages educators to contact them with ideas as well as requests.

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New Major in the Slavic Department: Russian/East European/Eurasian Cultures

The Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures is offering a new interdisciplinary major for undergraduates beginning Fall 2000. The Major in Russian/East European/Eurasian Cultures (50–52 units) integrates the study of languages and cultures of Russia, Eastern/Central Europe, and Eurasia. While all majors will be exposed to the knowledge of the whole area, the program allows each student to either focus on one specific cultural region or to combine different regions in their studies.

Students are encouraged to declare the major after the successful completion of two semesters of their designated elementary language emphasis. Then each student's program of study must be designed in consultation with and approved by the Major Advisor.

Career and Graduate/Professional School Preparation

This major allows students to prepare themselves in more practical ways for a greater number of employment opportunities and graduate school or professional school options. It will provide excellent preparation for students seeking employment in the private sector, non-profit organizations, and government agencies increasingly involved in aiding development in the areas of the former Soviet bloc. It provides an excellent background as well for students interested in international law, international business and development, and human rights. It is compatible as a double major for students who want to go on to graduate school in such fields as political science, history, or sociology.

Requirements

The major requires 22 to 24 units of lower division courses, including four semesters of one language of the area and Slavic 50: *Introduction to Russian, East European, and Eurasian Cultures*. Additional exposure to language—in course work, intensive summer language programs, or through the Education Abroad Program—is highly recommended, and a second language is optional. The Slavic department regularly offers Russian, Polish, Czech, Serbian/Croatian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian. Courses in Georgian, Armenian, Kazakh, Ingush, and Chechen are periodically offered on campus, making them an ideal second language.

Also required are 28 units of upper division courses: one cultural topics course (*Topics in Russian Cultural History* or *Topics in East European and Eurasian Cultural History*); one relevant course in the Department of History;

and five additional courses chosen from the upper division offerings of the Slavic Department or related courses through other departments, subject to approval by the Major Advisor.

New or Revised Courses as of Fall 2000

Reflecting this new major, the Slavic department has added or revised the following courses:

Slavic 50: *Introduction to Russian/East European/Eurasian Cultures*, 3 units. This course introduces students to the cultures of the peoples of the former Soviet bloc (Russia and other areas of the former Soviet Union, including Central Asia and the Caucasus, and Eastern Europe), from early times to the present, with the emphasis on cultural identity. Readings in history, fiction, folklore, viewing of films, and art works. Thematic units include: formation of the Russian civilization, Slavic nationalism in the Romantic era, empire and identity in Eastern/Central Europe; Soviet and post-Soviet daily life, Jews in Slavic lands, the former Yugoslavia; multiethnic lands. Knowledge of the languages of the area is not required.

Slavic 100: *Seminar in Russian, East European, and Eurasian Cultures*, 4 units. This course offers an in-depth study of cultural history, literature, language, and society of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Course readings include primary texts and scholarly studies. Course work emphasizes students' research. Knowledge of the languages of the area is not required, but students with knowledge of the languages will be given additional readings. A final research paper of 10–20 pages is required.

Slavic 101: *Advanced Russian Phonetics and Oral Performance*, 1–3 units. Aimed at both undergraduate and graduate students, this course helps students to improve their pronunciation, bringing it closer to the native level. The course teaches a whole spectrum of oral speech performance, including phonetics, intonation, and rhetoric, taking into account different functional styles.

Slavic 105A & 105B: *Advanced Russian/English/Russian Translation*, 4 units. This course offers advanced training in both oral and written translation skills covering various areas of politics, business, technology, law, science, and culture. Elements of literary and poetic translation are also studied.

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Conference Report

"Tolstoy and World Literature"

August 22–26, 2000 at Yasnaya Polyana, Russia

Anne Hruska

Anne Hruska, Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, is in her final year at Berkeley, writing her dissertation on Leo Tolstoy. She recently presented a paper entitled "Montesquieu, the English Novel, and the Aristocracy in War and Peace" at the conference "Tolstoy and World Literature," held August 22–26, 2000 in Russia.

In the last week of August, I was at a conference at the Leo Tolstoy museum in his former estate at Yasnaya Polyana, a village about thirty minutes' drive from Tula. The village itself is quietly beautiful: green, flat, and lined with birch trees. In sharp contrast to this idyllic setting, the local bus stops sheltered drunken people, lying face-down on the concrete, a jarring and saddening sight.

Despite the wonders of the Tolstoy museum—in which, the guide assured us, everything, down to the sheets on the beds, really belonged to the Tolstoy family—for me the most moving part of a visit to Yasnaya Polyana is a chance to wander the extensive grounds. In particular, a walk to Tolstoy's grave, located a short walk from the museum, is not to be missed. Many visitors know the reason for Tolstoy's choice of this site as his final resting place: when they were still children, Leo's older brother Nikolai told him and his other brothers Dmitry and Sergei, that there was a green stick buried in the Zakaz forest, and that, if they could find this stick, they would bring about an end to hatred and unhappiness. The Tolstoy children, whose mother was already dead, made a game of this idea and would huddle together, pretending the stick had been found and that universal love now reigned. In his *Reminiscences*, Tolstoy says, "As I then believed that there was a little green stick whereon was written something that would destroy all evil in men and give them great blessings, so I now believe that such truth exists among people and will be revealed to them and will give them what it promises."¹ He asked to be buried at the spot where he once believed lay the secret to all-encompassing love.

My visit took place at the end of the Kursk submarine crisis, just as it was becoming clear exactly what had happened. I was struck by how personally many of the people I spoke to reacted to the catastrophe. Several people compared the government's handling of the crisis to the cover-up of the Chernobyl incident; nobody had a good word to say for Putin. They seemed more emotionally involved than many Americans tend to be on political subjects.

But the conversation that I had that most highlighted for me the difference between Russian and American political views was with a man who worked for a non-violence center, and who talked for some time about the importance of peaceful resistance. I asked him if he felt that violence was never acceptable under any circumstances; he answered that he did feel that there were certain cases in which violent action is simply necessary. He



The Tolstoy museum, located in the house Tolstoy lived in for most of his life.

offered as an example the war in Chechnya. And yet, he went on to say, Chechnya is simply an example of how violence harms the one who inflicts it—for if the Chechnyans had not begun to use violence, the Russians



*The grounds of Yasnaya Polyana,
Leo Tolstoy's estate in Russia.*

would not have been forced to respond violently. It is true that this is only one man's opinion, but it is astonishing to me that such a peaceful man could see the Russian action in Chechnya as justified.

The conference itself was taxing but rewarding, with papers on topics ranging from biographical to literary to pedagogical, and presenters from Russia, the USA, Canada, France, Germany, and Italy. In listening to the papers, and in talking to my colleagues, I was struck by a major difference between the way Russian scholars of Tolstoy read his work and the way Western scholars do. The Russians were more likely to take an almost uncritical view of Tolstoy, accepting all his dictums as truth. This became particularly clear to me during the responses after I had given my paper. I had written on Tolstoy's views of the importance of the aristocracy while writing *War and Peace*. I argued that Tolstoy, during this period, was working from an assumption of aristocratic superiority, drawn in part from Montesquieu. When I was done, one woman stood to thank me for having shed light on the value of aristocratic behavior and on the importance of aristocracy in contempo-

rary Russian life. Another scholar criticized me for dwelling on Tolstoy's highly negative portrait of M. M. Speransky, a low-born bureaucrat, a historical figure as well as a character in *War and Peace*. According to her, I needed to recognize Speransky was a great reformer and that his birth was irrelevant. Both these scholars seem to have taken my summary of Tolstoy's views on the aristocracy as an expression of my own views. I began to be irritated by the tendency in my Russian colleagues to cast Tolstoy only as a prophet of love and understanding, when, in fact, he could be horribly cruel to those around him, and he wrote more than a few things of dubious literary quality.

Of course, there is an opposing tendency, mostly an American one, to demonize Tolstoy, condemning him in particular for misogyny, and sometimes implying that his work ought not to be read. This does not seem to me to be an interesting way of going about things. Although it is true that Tolstoy had, at times, cruel things to say on the subject of women, his views were in fact more complex than simply misogyny. I find it possible to respect Tolstoy, both as an artist and as a man, and still think he was very wrong about many things. If we cast him as demigod or villain, it clouds our ability to read and understand his work.

This conference was by far the most important one I have ever been to. It would not have been possible for me to go without the generous funding of the Center for Slavic and East European Studies. I am grateful to have had this opportunity.

References

- ¹ *Polnoe sobranie socinenii. Iubilejnoe izdanie*. 34:387. Translation in Richard Gustafson, *Leo Tolstoy: Resident and Stranger* (Princeton, NJ; Princeton University Press, 1986), p. 8.

New Slavic Major, continued from page 15

Slavic 134E: Chekhov, 4 units. This course offers studies in the innovative master of modern narrative forms: short story, drama, letter. This writing-intensive course provides extensive exposure to the life and times of Anton Chekhov. Students will receive practice in critical approaches to literature and theater.

Slavic 158: Topics in East European/Eurasian Cultural History, 4 units. This course examines various dimensions of different East European and Eurasian (Central Asia, the Caucasus, Siberia) cultures—history, society, languages, literature, and art. Instruction and readings are offered in English, but students with knowledge of the languages of

the area are encouraged to do some reading in the original language.

For more information on the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures' undergraduate programs contact Kathi Brosnan, undergraduate assistant, at kbrosnan@socrates.berkeley.edu. The department's main telephone number is (510) 642-2979, and their address is:
University of California, Berkeley
Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures
6303 Dwinelle Hall #2979
Berkeley, California 94720-2979

Faculty and Student News

Polina Barskova, Ph.D. candidate in Slavic languages and literatures, has her poetry included in the new anthology *Crossing Centuries: The New Generation in Russian Poetry* (Jersey City, NJ: Talisman House Publishers, 2000).

Chad Bryant, Ph.D. candidate in history, received an ACLS East European Dissertation Fellowship for 2000–2001. His dissertation is entitled “Making the Czechlands German: Nazi Racial Policy, Everyday Life, and the Ethnic Homogenization of Bohemia and Moravia, 1938–1948.”

Anne Hruska, Ph.D. candidate in Slavic languages and Literatures, received a Chancellor’s Dissertation-Year Fellowship for this academic year. She will complete her dissertation entitled “Infected Families: Outsider Figures in the Works of Leo Tolstoy.”

Andrew C. Janos, professor in the Department of Political Science, is the author of *East Central Europe in the Modern World: The Small States of the Borderlands from Pre- To Post-Communism*, published by Stanford University Press in September 2000.

Raymond June, Ph.D. candidate in social and cultural studies at the Graduate School of Education, received a Dissertation Fieldwork Grant for 2000–2001 from the Wenner-Gren Foundation. He is spending the academic year in Prague to conduct research for an ethnographic study of economists and neo-liberal reform.

Kristin Kopp, Ph.D. candidate in German, is serving as a Townsend Center Fellow for 2000–2001.

She is completing her dissertation entitled “Contested Borders: German Colonial Discourse and the Case of Eastern Territories.”

Christine Kulke, Ph.D. candidate in history, received an ACLS East European Dissertation Fellowship for 2000–2001. Her dissertation is entitled “Identity Between Soviet and German Rule: L’viv/Lwow/L’vov/Lemberg, 1939–1953.”

Marie Alice L’Heureux, Ph.D. candidate in architecture, received an ACLS East European Dissertation Fellowship for 2000–2001. Her dissertation is entitled “Of House and Home: Ideology and Identity in the Built Landscape of Estonia.”

Karen Macours, Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Agriculture and Resource Economics, presented a paper on “The Impact of Reforms and Initial Conditions on Agricultural Output and Productivity Changes in Central and Eastern Europe, the Former Soviet Union, and East Asia”

at the American Association of Agricultural Economists meeting in Tampa at the end of July.

Karen also presented a paper on “Agrarian Transition and Productivity Patterns: Synthesis of Experiences in Eastern Europe, the Former Soviet Union, and East Asia” at the International Association of Agricultural Economists in Berlin, held August 13–18, 2000.

Joel Ostrow (Ph.D. in political science, 1997) is the author of *Comparing Post-Soviet Legislatures: A Theory of Institutional Design and Political Conflict* (Chicago: Ohio State University Press, 2000).

Jan Plammer, Ph.D. candidate in history, recently published “The Russian Orthodox Episcopate, 1721–1917” in the *Journal of Social History* [34, no. 1 (Fall 2000)].

Peter Schmelz, Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Music, received an Advanced Research Fellowship from the American Councils for International Education (ACTR/ACCELS) Research Scholar Program for 2000–2001. He will spend eight months in Moscow conducting research for his dissertation “The Thaw in Music: Unofficial Music and Society in the Soviet Union, 1960–1970.”

Yuri Slezkine, professor in the Department of History, recently published *In the Shadow of the Revolution: Life Stories of Russian Women from 1917 to the Second World War*, coedited by Sheila Fitzpatrick (Princeton: Princeton UP, 2000).

Sabine Stoll, Ph.D. candidate in Slavic languages and literatures, has just won the graduate writing regional competition of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies for her paper “The Role of Aktionsart in the Acquisition of Russian Aspect,” published in *First Language* [18 (1998): 351–379].

Rachael Stryker, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, is presenting a paper “Trading Children for Childhood: Deciphering Modes of Exchange in Russia’s State-Run Orphanages” at the American Anthropological Association meetings in San Francisco in November. Rachael’s presentation is part of the panel entitled “The Give and Take of Post-Soviet Life: Meanings of the Market and Other Modalities of Exchange after Communism.”

Barbara Voytek, executive director of ISEES, presented the results of her research on the Ancient Landscape Reconstruction in Northern Bohemia at a conference on “Landscape Reconstruction and Environmental Restoration in Central Europe after Communism” in Prague in July.

The conference was sponsored by the Institute of Archaeology at the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic.

Lisa Walker, Ph.D. candidate in history, received an NSEP Graduate International Fellowship for 2000–2001 to spend the year in Russia for her research on expressions of regional consciousness among civic organizations in two Russian cities. Lisa's paper relating to this topic was published in the Fall 1999 issue of our newsletter.

Suzanne Wertheim, Ph.D. candidate in linguistics, received an NSEP Graduate International Fellowship for 2000–2001 for her research in Russia on the viability of the Tatar language and the changing nature of language as a cultural resource in post-Soviet times.

Ilya Yakobovich, Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Near Eastern Studies, presented a paper entitled "The

Origin of -je-/-a- Verbs in Slavic" at the conference on "Long Range Linguistic Comparison: Prospects on the Eve of the Third Millennium" in Moscow on May 22–June 2, 2000.

Ilya also presented a paper on "Sarmato-Caucasia" at the conference "Iranistik 2000: Aktuelle Trends iranistischer Forschung," held in Bamberg, Germany on October 6–8, 2000.

Michael Ferriell Zbyszynski, Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Music, was awarded a research fellowship from the Music Department at the University of California, Irvine for 2000–2001. In addition to conducting research, he is teaching "Music and Technology," an introductory course dealing with historic, scientific, aesthetic, and practical topics in computer music. He filed his dissertation *Labirynth, for saxophone and orchestra*, in September.

Fellowships Awarded

FLAS Fellowships Awarded For Summer 2000

Mieczyslaw Boduszynski, Ph.D. candidate in political science, studied Advanced Serbian/Croatian at Zagreb University.

Hubert Ho, Ph.D. candidate in composition at the Department of Music, studied Intermediate Czech at Charles University.

Darya Kavitskaya, Ph.D. candidate in linguistics, studied Advanced Czech at Charles University.

Ingrid Kleespies, Ph.D. candidate in Slavic languages and literatures, studied Advanced Polish at Jagiellonian University.

Christine Schick, Ph.D. candidate in Slavic languages and literatures, studied Advanced Czech at Charles University.

Jennifer Utrata, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, studied Advanced Russian at Herzen Pedagogical University in St. Petersburg through ACTR.

Suzanne Wertheim, Ph.D. candidate in linguistics, studied Advanced Russian at St. Petersburg State University.

Gabriel White, Ph.D. candidate in Slavic languages and literatures, studied Advanced Russian at the Tver Summer School of Russian Language and Area Studies.

Boris Wolfson, Ph.D. candidate in Slavic languages and literatures, studied Advanced Russian at Jagiellonian University.

FLAS Fellowships Awarded For AY 2000–2001

Kerstin Carlson, J.D. candidate at the Boalt School of Law, is studying Introductory Serbian/Croatian.

Jaquelin Cochran, M.A. candidate in the Energy and Resources Group, is studying Advanced Polish.

Anne Mahle, J.D. candidate at the Boalt School of Law, is studying Introductory Serbian/Croatian.

Arthur Mason, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, is studying Intermediate Russian.

Daniel McKinney, M.J. candidate in the Graduate School of Journalism, is studying Advanced Russian.

Shawn Salmon, Ph.D. candidate in history, is studying Introductory Polish.

Lisa Swartout, Ph.D. candidate in history, is studying Advanced Polish.

BPS Fellowships for Summer 2000

Michael Carpenter, Ph.D. candidate in political science, received funding to pursue coursework at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. His dissertation research is focusing on "Liberalism and the Crisis of the Public Realm in Post-Communist Poland."

David Hoffman, Ph.D. candidate in political science, received funding for research on his dissertation, "Pipelines and Politics: The Effects of Oil Revenues on State-Building in Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan."

Daniel Kronenfeld, Ph.D. candidate in political science, received funding to attend the University of Iowa's Baltic Studies Summer Institute. His dissertation is entitled "Unpacking Ethnicity: The Social Basis of Ethnic Relations in Latvia."

Marie Alice L'Heureux, Ph.D. candidate in architecture, received funding for fieldwork in Estonia on her project "Appropriating Space Ideology and Identity in the Built Landscape of Estonia."

Conor O'Dwyer, Ph.D. candidate in political science, received funding for fieldwork in Krakow, Prague, Bratislava, Warsaw, Brno, and Kosice on his project "State Building by Other Means: Decentralization, Regionalism, and Localism in Contemporary Eastern Europe."

Grigore Pop-Eleches, Ph.D. candidate in political science, received funding for fieldwork in Romania and Bulgaria on his project "The Politics of IMF Programs During the Post-Communist Transitions and the Latin American Debt Crisis."

Shawn Salmon, Ph.D. candidate in history, received funding to conduct fieldwork in Moscow. Her field of research is Soviet revisionism and World War II.

Jennifer Utrata, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, received funding to supplement her FLAS grant for language training in St. Petersburg.

Lucan Way, Ph.D. candidate in political science, received funding to conduct research on his project "Generating Power: Governmental Control."

BPS Fellowships for AY 2000-2001

Diana Blank, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, is researching "The Ethnography of Mogiliev-Podolsky, Ukraine."

Nina Bubnova, Ph.D. candidate in public policy, is researching "Infrastructure Finance in Eastern Europe (Hungary, Russia, Armenia, Georgia)."

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Anne Clunan, Ph.D. candidate in political science, is researching "Status and Purpose: National Self-Images and Russian Foreign Policy."

Alexei Gostev, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, is researching the formation of historical narratives in contemporary Russia.

Kari Johnstone, Ph.D. candidate in political science, received funding for fieldwork in Ukraine, Slovakia, Vienna, Strasbourg, and the Hague. Her dissertation focuses on "Assessing International Influences on Ethnic Minority Policy in Post-Communist Slovakia and Ukraine."

Raymond June, Ph.D. candidate in social and cultural studies at the School of Education, received funding for field work in Prague on his project "Engineering Capitalism: An Ethnographic Study of Economic Expertise in Post-Socialist Czech Republic."

Elizabeth McGuire is an incoming graduate student in the Department of History. She is interested in the social and cultural aspects of Sino-Soviet relations.

Eugene Polissky, Ph.D. candidate in history, is researching the USSR-Afghanistan war, diplomatic history, and veterans at home.

Cinzia Solari is an incoming graduate student in the Department of Sociology. She is interested in gender issues and immigration in Eastern Europe and Russia.

Maria Stoilkova, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, is researching "Exiles at Home and Abroad: Bulgarian Intellegentsia in Emigration."

Upcoming Events

Events are subject to change; for current information on ISEEEES events, please call (510) 642-3230. When no one is available to take your call, you may listen to the recorded message that lists our upcoming events.

Events are also listed on our Web site—go to our new home page, <http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~iseeess/>, and follow the links.

Friday, November 3. *Public Lecture:* Dru Gladney, professor of Asian studies at the University of Hawaii, Manoa, will speak on “China’s Muslim Dilemma: Energy, Identity, and Islam.” In 340 Stephens Hall, 2 p.m. Sponsored by ISEEEES, the Central Asia/Silk Road Working Group, and the Department of Near Eastern Studies.

Saturday, November 4. *Performance:* Slavyanka, Russian Men’s Chorus. At Carmel Mission, 3080 Rio Road, Carmel. Fees: will be announced. Contact: Slavyanka, (415) 979-8690 or <http://www.slavyanka.org>.

Sunday, November 5. *Recital:* Arcadi Volodos, Russian pianist. At Davies Symphony Hall, San Francisco, 7:30 p.m. Fees: prices vary. Contact: SF Symphony Box Office, (415) 864-6000.

Monday, November 6. *Public Lecture:* Alphonse La Porta, U.S. Ambassador to Mongolia, will speak on “Mongolia’s Relations with China and Russia.” In the IEAS Conference Room, 2223 Fulton Street, 6th Floor, 4 p.m. Sponsored by the Institute of East Asian Studies, ISEEEES, and CSEES.

Tuesday, November 7. *Public Lecture:* Michael Minkenberg, professor of comparative politics at Viadrina European University, will speak on “The European Radical Right: Some Comparative Reflections on East and West.” In 201 Moses Hall, 4 p.m. Sponsored by the Institute of European Studies and ISEEEES.

Tuesday, November 7. *Brown Bag Talk:* Tatyana Schmidt, House on the Embankment Museum, will speak on “*Rasstrely i massovye zakhoroneniia v Moskve vo vremia Bol'shogo terrora* (Executions and Mass Burials in Moscow during the Great Terror).” This lecture will be presented in Russian without translation. In 270 Stephens Hall, 12 noon. Sponsored by ISEEEES, CSEES, and the Department of History.

Thursday, November 9. *Public Lecture:* Henry-Paul Francfort, director of the French Archaeological Mission in Central Asia at the Centre National de la Recherche

Scientifique in Paris, will speak on “The Frozen Tomb of a Scythian Prince: Excavation in Kazakhstan Altai.” In 88 Haas Pavilion, 4 p.m. Sponsored by ISEEEES, the Central Asia/Silk Road Working Group, and the Department of Near Eastern Studies.

Friday and Sunday, November 9–11. *Performance:* The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, featuring Neale and Harrell, will perform Dvorak’s Cello Concerto. On 11/9: at Davies Symphony Hall, San Francisco, 2 p.m.; 11/10: Davies Hall, 8 p.m.; 11/11: Flint Center, Cupertino, 8 p.m. Fees: prices vary. Contact: SF Symphony Box Office, (415) 864-6000.

Friday, November 10. *Conference:* “Communities in Crisis: Human Rights Reconstruction Tolerance.” Bosnia will be one of the world regions covered by this conference. At the Alumni House, 1–5:30 p.m. Sponsored by the Townsend Center for the Humanities, the Institute of International Studies, and the Human Rights Center at UC Berkeley; the Consortium of Humanities Centers and Institutes; and the Rockefeller Foundation. Contact: Townsend Center, (510) 643-9670.

Sunday, November 12. *Performance:* Russian Chamber Orchestra. At the Mt. Tamalpais United Methodist Church, Mill Valley, 5 p.m. Fees: \$17 students/seniors, \$20 general, ages 12 and under are free. Contact: Russian Chamber Orchestra Society, (415) 927-1446, <http://www.russianchamberorch.org>.

Tuesday, November 14. *Brown Bag Talk:* Lawrence Sheets, former Caucasus-region bureau chief for Reuters, will speak on “Chechnya: The Islamic Factor and the Second Chechen War.” In 270 Stephens Hall, 12 noon. Sponsored by ISEEEES and BPS.

Wednesday, November 15. *Noon Concert:* The Iowenzahnchen String Quartet will perform Shostakovich’s String Quartet No. 8, among other works. Doors open at 11:55. Children under 5 are not admitted to Noon Concerts. At Hertz Hall, UC Berkeley campus, 12:15 p.m. Fees: Free. Sponsored by the Department of Music, (510) 642-4864, <http://ls.berkeley.edu/dept/music>.

Thursday, November 16. *Public Lecture:* Yair Auran, Seminar Hakibbutzim State Teachers’ College in Tel Aviv, will speak on “Attitudes of the Jewish ‘Yishuv,’ the Zionist Movement, and the State of Israel Towards the Armenian Genocide.” In 223 Moses Hall, 12 noon. Sponsored by ISEEEES and CSEES.

Friday, November 17. *Public Lecture:* Philip Kohl, professor of anthropology at Wellesley College, will speak on "The Devolution of Urban Society: The Integration of the Eurasian Steppes into the 'Civilized' Bronze Age World, c. 3500–1500 B.C." In 370 Dwinelle Hall, 10 a.m. Sponsored by ISEEEES, the Central Asia/Silk Road Working Group, and the Department of Near Eastern Studies.

Friday and Saturday, November 17–18. *Performance:* The University Symphony Orchestra will perform Bartok's Music for String Instruments, Percussion, and Celesta, among other works. At Hertz Hall, UC Berkeley campus, 8 p.m. Fees: \$2 UCB students, \$6 students/seniors/UCB others, \$8 general. Contact for tickets: (510) 642-9988. Sponsored by the Department of Music, (510) 642-4864, music@uclink4.berkeley.edu.

Saturday, November 22. *Performance:* Klezmer Mania! At Zellerbach Hall, UC Berkeley campus, 2 p.m. & 8 p.m. Fees: \$16/20/28. Contact: Cal Performances, (510) 642-9988 or <http://calperfs.berkeley.edu>.

November 22, 24, 25. *Performance:* The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra will perform Dvorak's New World Symphony. At Davies Symphony Hall, San Francisco, 8 p.m. each date. Fees: prices vary. Contact: SF Symphony Box Office, (415) 864-6000.

Thursday, November 30. *Brown Bag Talk:* Stephan Astourian, the William Saroyan Visiting Professor of Armenian Studies, will speak on "Armenian Migration Crises in the South Caucasus and their Consequences, 1988–2000." In 270 Stephens Hall, 12 noon. Sponsored by ISEEEES and BPS.

Saturday, December 2. *Performance:* Slavyanka, Russian Men's Chorus. At St. John the Baptist Serbian Orthodox Church, Turk and Baker Streets, San Francisco; 7:30 p.m. Fees: to be announced. Contact: Slavyanka, (415) 979-8690 or <http://www.slavyanka.org>.

Monday, December 4. *Public Lecture:* Elena Osokina, professor at the Institute of Russian History, of the Russian Academy of Science, will speak on "The Black Market and Private Entrepreneurs in Stalin's Russia." In 270 Stephens Hall, 4 p.m. Sponsored by ISEEEES, CSEES, and the Department of History.

December 13–16. *Performance:* The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, featuring Michael Tilson Thomas, will perform Rachmaninoff's Symphony No. 2, among other works. At Davies Symphony Hall, San Francisco; 11/13, 11/15, 11/16 at 8 p.m.; 11/14 at 2 p.m. Fees: prices vary. Contact: the SF Symphony Box Office, (415) 864-6000.

January 18–21, 2001. *Performance:* The San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, featuring Robertson and Mullova, will perform Stravinsky's Violin Concerto, among other works. At Davies Symphony Hall, San Francisco; 1/18 at 2 p.m.; 1/19–20 at 8 p.m.; 1/21 at 2 p.m. Fees: prices vary. Contact: the SF Symphony Box Office, (415) 864-6000.

Saturday and Sunday, January 20–21, 2001. *Performance:* Aeros. Three innovative dance choreographers work with fifteen Romanian Olympic gymnasts for this theatrical event. At Zellerbach Hall, UC Berkeley campus; 1/20 at 8 p.m.; 1/21 at 3 p.m. Fees: \$20/26/32. Contact: Cal Performances, (510) 642-9988 or <http://calperfs.berkeley.edu>.

Sunday, February 4, 2001. *Performance:* The Russian National Orchestra will perform works by Rachmaninoff and Shostakovich. At Zellerbach Hall, UC Berkeley campus, 4 p.m. Fees: \$30/40/52. Contact: Cal Performances, (510) 642-9988 or <http://calperfs.berkeley.edu>.

Save these dates!

Friday and Saturday, February 16–17, 2001. *Soyuz Conference:* "From the 'Internationale' to the Transitional: Repositioning Post-Socialist Cultures." In the Wells Fargo Room, Haas School of Business. See page 27 for the conference schedule. Sponsored by Soyuz and ISEEEES.

Friday, March 9. *Annual Berkeley-Stanford Conference:* "Memories, Generations, and Life Histories in the Making of Post-Communism." In the Toll Room, Alumni House, all day. A schedule will be announced. Sponsored by ISEEEES and the Center for Russian and East European Studies at Stanford University.

Saturday and Sunday, April 28–29, 2001. *Annual Teachers Outreach Conference.* A program will be announced in the spring. Registration will be required. In the Toll Room, Alumni House, all weekend. Sponsored by ISEEEES and CSEES.

Associates of the Slavic Center

The Center acknowledges with sincere appreciation the following individuals who have contributed to the annual giving program, the Associates of the Slavic Center (or have been enrolled due to their particular generosity toward Cal to support some aspect of Slavic & East European Studies), between July 1 and October 31, 2000. Financial support from the Associates is vital to our program of research, training, and extra-curricular activities. We would like to thank all members of ASC for their generous assistance.

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Members (\$10 to \$100). Members of ASC receive monthly "Updates" and special mailings to notify them of events and special activities, such as cultural performances and major conferences. In this way, notification of even last-minute items is direct.

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Center Circle (\$1,000-up). In addition to enjoying the above-mentioned benefits, donors within the Center Circle will also become Robert Gordon Sproul Associates of the University. Benefits of the Sproul Associates include invitations to two football luncheons and eligibility for membership in the Faculty Club.

It is a policy of the University of California and the Berkeley Foundation that a portion of the gifts and/or income therefrom is used to defray the costs of raising and administering the funds. Donations are tax-deductible to the extent allowed by law.

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Ph.D.s Awarded in 1999–2000

Laura Lee Adams filed her dissertation “Celebrating Independence: Arts, Institutions, and Identity in Uzbekistan” with the Department of Sociology in December 1999.

Tadashi Anno filed his dissertation “The Liberal World Order and Its Challengers: Nationalism and the Rise of the Anti-Systemic Movements in Russia and Japan, 1860–1950” with the Department of Political Science in December 1999.

Peter A. Blitstein filed his dissertation “Stalin’s Nations: Soviet Nationality Policy between Planning and Primordialism, 1936–1953” with the Department of History in December 1999.

Margherita M. Pia DiCeglie filed her dissertation “The Fate of Humanism in Fin-de-siècle Russia: Viacheslav Iavnov’s Philosophical Speculations and Poetic Vision, the Dialogue of Poetry and Philosophy” with the Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures in December 1999.

Adrienne Lynn Edgar filed her dissertation “The Creation of Soviet Turkmenistan, 1924–1938” with the Department of History in December 1999.

Danielle Fosler-Lussier filed her dissertation “The Transition to Communism and the Legacy of Bela Bartok

in Hungary, 1945–1956” with the Department of Music in December 1999.

Marc Morje Howard filed his dissertation “Demobilized Societies: Understanding the Weakness of Civil Society in Post-Communist Europe” with the Department of Political Science in December 1999.

Lilya Kaganovsky filed her dissertation “Bodily Remains: The ‘Positive Hero’ in Stalinist Fiction” with the Department of Comparative Literature in May 2000.

Robyn Aileen Kliger filed her dissertation “The Making and Unmaking of a Modern Memory: An Anthropological Account of the Repressed Memory Controversy” with the Department of Anthropology in May 2000.

Adriana Motrya Petryna filed her dissertation “Chernobyl Effects: Social Identity and the Politics of Life in Post-Socialist Ukraine” with the Department of Anthropology in December 1999.

Leslie Kathleen Williams filed her dissertation “The Strategy of Structure: An Analytical and Empirical Treatment of International Telecommunication Privatization Plans” with the Department of Business Administration in December 1999.

Haas IBD Program In Armenia

The International Business Development Program at the Haas School of Business, with support from the Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies, will be sending a team of M.B.A. students to Armenia to assist in the development of a Marketing Strategy for the Armenian Software Development Industry. Professor Armen der Kiureghian of Berkeley's Department of Civil & Environmental Engineering and Dork Alahydoian of Looksmart.com, as well as a number of other Armenians in the United States, have joined together to engage a team of MBA consultants for this project. The team will commence work in January, 2001 and will be in Armenia in May and June.

The IBD program, now in its tenth year, has assigned teams of students to more than 80 client companies on projects in more than 30 countries. Clients range from large multinational firms—such as Ford Motor Company, Bertelsmann, and Hewlett Packard—to small start-ups. The Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, the World Bank, and the International Finance Corporation have all engaged Haas consultants, as have such diverse clients as an orphanage in Mexico and a game preserve in Zimbabwe. The IBD program is described in more detail on the Web at <http://www.haas.berkeley.edu/HaasGlobal/IBDindex>.

For further information on the IBD program, please contact:

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Study Abroad in Moscow for Fall 2001

Undergraduate and graduate students at any UC campus have the opportunity to study for the fall 2001 semester at the European University in Moscow. Offered through the University of California Education Abroad Program, two programs offer the invaluable study of the Russian language in Russia, with classroom instruction in Russian and English. Courses are taught by Russian faculty, and students will receive UC credit for course work completed.

The intermediate program is for students with at least one year of university-level Russian language, while the advanced program has a prerequisite of two years. Graduate students also have the flexibility to arrange independent studies. Possible course work includes topics on Russian language, history, art and culture, with an emphasis on gaining fluency in the Russian language.

The approximate cost of studying abroad in Russia is \$7,755 for the intermediate program and \$9,050 for the advanced program. UC financial aid is available to qualified students.

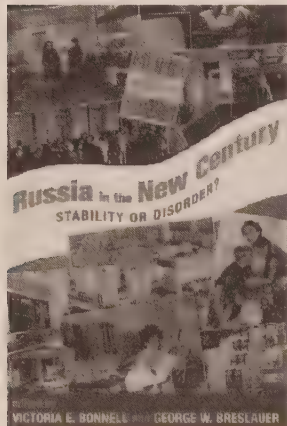
Contact the Berkeley Programs for Study Abroad for further information or to obtain an application: 160 Stephens Hall; Tel: (510) 642-1356; or <http://www.ias.berkeley.edu/bpsa/>. The UC Education Abroad Program publishes the country brochures on its Web site, <http://www.uoeap.ucsb.edu>.

Applications are due January 5, 2001.

Russia in the New Century: Stability or Disorder?

We are pleased to announce the publication of a new volume of essays, *Russia in the New Century: Stability or Disorder?* The volume is the result of the two-year (1997–1999) research project, *Russia on the Eve of the Twenty-first Century: Stability or Disorder?*, funded by a grant from the Carnegie Corporation to the Berkeley Program in Soviet and Post-Soviet Studies and the Center for Slavic and East European Studies.

Along with six contributors from the U.S., Europe, and Russia, seven Berkeley colleagues contributed to the volume: **Victoria E. Bonnell** (contributor and coeditor), professor of sociology and director of ISEES; **George W. Breslauer** (contributor and coeditor), professor of political science and dean of social sciences; **Michael Burawoy**, professor of sociology; **Manuel Castells**, professor of city and regional planning; **Emma Kiselyova**, research associate at the Institute of Urban and Regional Development; **M. Steven Fish**, associate professor of political science; **Edward W. Walker**, executive director of Berkeley Program in Soviet and Post-Soviet Studies.



Now in print

*Russia in the New Century:
Stability or Disorder?*

Edited by Victoria E. Bonnell
and George W. Breslauer
(Boulder, CO: Westview
Press, 2000)

ISBN: 0-8133-9041-9

What has happened to Russia since the collapse of Communism in 1991, and where is the country going in the new century? Russia has escaped widespread social disorder or political collapse, but few observers would argue that the situation has stabilized. Seventeen distinguished scholars from the United States, Russia, and Europe analyze the institutions, social forces, and ideas that are transforming Russia and are, in turn, being transformed in Russia today. The first multidisciplinary assessment of the Yeltsin era, *Russia in the New Century: Stability or Disorder?* focuses on superpresidentialism, the Constitutional Court, the military, the virtual economy, the network society, organized crime, the new entrepreneurs, workers, survival networks, Russian political parties and nationalism, and the crisis in Dagestan. Thirteen essays and the editors' introduction offer new perspectives on Russia's prospects for stability and disorder in the twenty-first century.

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Soyuz Conference Coming to Berkeley

Soyuz, with the support of ISEES and BPS, will hold their annual conference this spring on the UC Berkeley campus. Founded in September 1993, this organization brings together anthropologists and other social scientists working in post-Socialist cultural studies. The conference schedule is printed below. For more information on Soyuz, consult their Web site at <http://www.swarthmore.edu/SocSci/soyuz/>.

From the "Internationale" to the Transitional: Repositioning Post-Socialist Cultures

February 16–17, 2001
University of California, Berkeley
Wells Fargo Room, Haas School of Business

Friday, February 16, 2001

8:30–9:30 a.m. Registration and Welcome

9:30–12:15 p.m. **Transparent Borders: Post-Socialist Subjectivities**

"The Process of Russian National Identity Formation: Between the National and the Global." Tatiana Beliaeva, Novosibirsk University.

"International Involvement and National Minorities in Post-Socialist Nation-Building Processes: Russophones in Estonia." Anna Korhonen, The Finnish Centre for Russian and East European Studies, University of Helsinki.

"Religious Affiliation as a Factor of Ethnic Identity in Contemporary Russia: The Case of Ingrian Finns and Kriashens." Olga Kazmina, Moscow State University.

"Buriat? Tunkinets? Or Xongodor?: Manipulating Identity in a Post-Soviet Border Region." Katherine R. Metz, Indiana University.

"Negotiating Identity on the Other Side: The Impact of Post-Socialism for Slovenes In Trieste, Italy." Kay Russell, University College, London.

Discussant: Douglas Blum, Providence College, Department of Political Science.

12:15–1:30 p.m. Lunch break

1:30–3:30 p.m. **Transnational Sites, Transnational Sights**

"Ethnoscapes Vs. Culturescapes: Ethnicity, Place, and Identity in Kamchatka, Russia." Alexander King, California State University, Chico.

"Picturing Transnationalism: An Analysis of Photographic Representations of the Chemical Industry in Soviet-Era Lithuania." Diana Mincyte, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

"New Realities, Old Images: On Two Main Symbols of Armenian National Identity." Hamlet Petrosyan, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography, National Academy of Sciences, Yerevan, Armenia.

"Russian Memory Scapes: Fit for Normative Globalization?" Andreas Langenohl, Justus-Liebig University, Giessen, Germany.

"Cinderellas of Europe: Waste, Food, and Cleanliness in Post-Socialist Politics." Zsuzsa Gille, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign.

"Transboundary Water Management in Post-Soviet Central Asia: A Source for Conflict and Cooperation." Sergey Khomenko, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

Discussant: Adele Barker, University of Arizona, Department of Anthropology.

3:30–6:00 p.m. **Global Crossings: Movement And Post-Socialism**

"Migration and Illegal Foreign Labor Forces in the Post-Soviet Era." Dmitriy V. Poletaev, Ministry of Economy of the Russian Federation/ All-Russia Institute for the Studies of External Economic Relations, Moscow.

"Exiles at Home and Abroad: Bulgarian Intelligentsia in Emigration." Maria Stoilkova, UC Berkeley.

"When Local Myths Meet Global Reality: Preparing Russia's Abandoned Children for International Adoption." Olga Turinin, Moscow State University.

"Science, Anxiety, and National Security: Thoughts on the Transnationalization of Post-Soviet Science." Amy Ninetto, University of Virginia.

"The Croatian Diaspora and Transnational Politics." Ivana Duric, University of Zagreb, Croatia.

"The Post-Global Periphery in a Globalizing World: Rural Ghettos and Evenkis in Central Siberia." Craig A.R. Campbell, University of Alberta.

Discussant: Laura Wilhelm, University of Kansas / City of West Hollywood Immigration Outreach.

Saturday, February 17, 2001

9:00–11:00 a.m. Rethinking Popular Culture in the Post-Socialist Context

“Interpreting Russian Identities in Popular Texts, Moscow, 1999.” Ted Hopf, Ohio State University.

“Soviet Urban Legends: A Misunderstood Genre.” Alexandra N. Leontieva, University of Bergen, Norway.

“Liminality and Cultural Hybridity: The Romanian ‘Transition.’” Monica Popescu, University of Pennsylvania.

“Where a Russian Village Meets Tibet: The Global World According to the Russian Healers.” Galina Lindquist, University of Stockholm, Sweden.

“Political Pictures and Pictorial Politics: Between Image and Identity.” Olga Elizarova, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Discussant: Alaina Lemon, Department of Anthropology, University of Michigan.

11:00–1:30 p.m. Post-Socialist Communities and Civil Society

“Local Politics, Personal Shame: The Mustering of Public Support for Civic Action in Slovenia.” Veronica E. Aplenc, University of Pennsylvania.

“Social Movements, Transnational Actors, and Democratization: The Case of the Russian Environmental Movement.” Laura Henry, UC Berkeley.

“The Impact of Non-Governmental Organizations on Kyrgyzstan’s Post-Soviet Development.” Aida Sulaimankulova, American University in Kyrgyzstan.

“Gender Inequalities in Serbia and Vojvodina: A Feminist Approach.” Tanja Djuric, University of Novi Sad, Yugoslavia.

“The State of the Family in the Czech Republic.” Rebecca Nash, University of Virginia.

“The Role of the Private Sector in the Public Service of Ukraine: A Social-Political Governance Perspective.” Svitlana Kuts, Center for Philanthropy, Kiev, Ukraine.

Discussant: Gail Kligman, UCLA, Department of Sociology.

1:30–2:30 Lunch break

2:30–3:45 p.m. Making Corporate Culture in the Post-Socialist Context

“Transnational Relations and Socialization Practices Among Ex-Pats and the Business Community in St. Petersburg.” Irina I. Pchenitchnikova, St. Petersburg State University.

“Assessing the Viability of Organizational Culture in Post-Socialist Russia.” Mikhail Drougov, State University Higher School of Economics, Moscow.

“Swedish Space, ‘Western Magic,’ and Baltic Ambitions: The Making of a Business Elite in Riga, Latvia.” Anja Timm, London School of Economics/Aberdeen University.

“Ownership of Information: Political and Cultural Resistance to the Commodification of Business Information in Poland, 1989–1997.” Elzbieta W. Benson, Dept. of Sociology, UC Berkeley.

Discussant: Alexei Yurchak, UC Berkeley, Dept. of Anthropology.

3:45–5:45 p.m. New Capitalisms in Post-Socialist Communities

“Globalizing Siberia: Native Capitalism and the Vilyui Sakha.” Susie Crate, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

“‘Ska Problem / Don’t Worry, Be Happy’: Transidiomatic Fields in Albania.” Marco Jacquemet, Barnard College/Columbia University.

“Gender and Identity Formation in Russia’s Formal Economic Sector.” Zoia Khotkina, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow Center for Gender Studies.

“Commodifying Gender and Childbirth in the Post-Soviet Economy.” Cynthia Gabriel, UC Santa Cruz.

“From Istanbul to the Arctic: Women ‘Shuttle Traders’ and the Transformation of Consumption in Contemporary Russia.” Alexia Bloch, University of British Columbia.

Discussant: Gil Eyal, UC Berkeley, Department of Sociology.

CONFERENCE ORGANIZER:

Rachael Stryker, Department of Anthropology,
UC Berkeley

Fellowship Opportunities

ISEEES Travel Grants provide limited travel support for faculty and Center-affiliated graduate students. Awards up to \$400 are made to those presenting a paper at a meeting of a recognized scholarly organization. Awards are made on a first-come, first-served basis, and priority is given to those who did not receive ISEEES funding in AY 99-00. Deadline: on-going. To apply send request with budget to: Barbara Voytek, ISEEES, U.C. Berkeley, 260 Stephens Hall #2304, Berkeley CA 94720-2304.

ACTR/ACCELS

Grants for Research in Central Europe provide funding to Ph.D. students for travel, tuition, and lodging expenses for 3-9 months of research. Programs are available in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Macedonia, Poland, Croatia, Albania, Romania, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Deadline: on-going. E-mail for this program: Hettlinger@actr.org.

Research Scholar Programs provide 4-6 months of fellowships to advanced graduate students and scholars from the U.S. to conduct independent research projects in the NIS in fields of the humanities and social sciences. Deadline: 2/15/01. E-mail for this program: research@actr.org.

Contact for both: ACTR/ACCELS, 1776 Massachusetts Ave NW Ste 700, Washington DC 20036; Tel: 202-833-7522; <http://www.actr.org/>.

Association of American Geographers

Dissertation Research Grants provide up to \$500 to Ph.D. student to prepare their dissertations in geography. Applicants must have been an AAG member for at least one year and should have completed all Ph.D. requirements. Deadline: 12/31/00. Contact: Ehsan M Khater, Association of American Geographers, 1710 16th St NW, Washington DC 20009-3198; Tel: 202-234-1450; Fax: 202-234-2744; gaia@aag.org; <http://www.aag.org/>.

Brookings Institution

Foreign Policy Studies Resident Fellowships provide a \$17,500 stipend for doctoral candidates whose research will benefit from access to the Brookings Institution and the Washington, DC area. Candidates must be nominated by a graduate department, and only two candidates per research discipline can be nominated by any single department.

Governmental Studies Resident Fellowships provide a \$17,500 stipend for doctoral candidates whose research will benefit from access to the Brookings Institution and the Washington, DC area. Candidates must be nominated by a graduate department, and only two candidates per

research discipline can be nominated by any single department.

Deadline for both: 12/15/00; . Contact: The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave NW, Washington DC 20036; Tel: 202-797-6000; Fax: 202-797-6004; <http://www.brook.edu/admin/fellowships.htm>.

Center for International Security and Cooperation

Pre- and Postdoctoral Fellowships provide funding for nine months of concentrated study related to peace and international security, including Europe, Asia, and the FSU. Stipends are \$20,000 for predoc and \$33,000 for postdocs. Fellows spend year at Stanford, participating in the CISAC community and using their facilities. Deadline: 2/1/01.

The Hamburg Fellowship Program's Predoctoral Fellowships for the Prevention of Deadly Conflict provide a stipend of \$20,000 for nine months. The competition is open to advanced graduate students from a broad range of disciplines related to the prevention of deadly conflict. Fellows will have an office at CISAC and participate in a year-end symposium. Deadline: 2/1/01.

Contact for all: Barbara Platt, Fellowship Coordinator, Stanford University, CISAC, 320 Galvez St, Stanford CA 94305-6165; Tel: 650-723-9626; Fax: 650-723-0089; barbara.platt@stanford.edu; <http://cisac.stanford.edu>.

Friends of the Princeton University Library

Princeton University Library Short-Term Fellowships provide up to \$2500 to promote the scholarly use of their research collections. Funding, usually for one month, is meant to help defray expenses in traveling to and residing in Princeton during the tenure of the fellowship. Deadline: 1/15/01. Contact: Fellowship Committee, Princeton University Library, One Washington Rd, Princeton NJ 08544; Fax: 609-258-2324; delaney@princeton.edu; <http://libweb.princeton.edu:2003/friends/fr.fellowships.html>.

Fulbright Program

The NATO-Euro Atlantic Partnership Council offers **Individual Postdoctoral Fellowships in Political/Military Studies** to promote advanced research, by scholars of established reputation, leading to publication on political, security, and economic issues directly affecting the health of the NATO alliance. Applicant must have a Ph.D. or equivalent and must be a U.S. citizen. Deadline: 1/1/01. Contact: NATO-Euro Atlantic Partnership Council Fellowships Program, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden St NW Ste 5L, Box F-GERS, Washington DC 20008-3009; Tel: 202-686-6240; rpettit@cies.iie.org; <http://www.nato.int/acad/fellow>.

Harvard University

The **Davis Center for Russian Studies** offers **Postdoctoral Research Fellowships** of \$28,000 for postdoctoral research in the humanities and social sciences on Russia and the Soviet successor states. Awards will be made to scholars who have received the Ph.D. in the past five years. Deadline: 12/15/00. Contact: Fellowship Program, The Kathryn W. and Shelby Cullom Davis Center for Russian Studies, Harvard University, 1737 Cambridge St, Cambridge MA 02138; Tel: 617-495-4037; Fax: 617-495-8319; daviscrs@harvard.edu; <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~daviscrs>.

IGCC

Standard Dissertation Fellowships provide funding for UC grad students in all disciplines who will advance to candidacy for their Ph.D. by June 30, 2000. Fellowships consist of a nine-month stipend of \$12,000 to defray living expenses and up to \$4,000 in research and travel support. Consult the program Web site at <http://www-igcc.ucsd.edu> for details. Deadline: 2/1/01.

IGCC-UCDC Fellowship in Foreign Policy Studies provide funding for UC grad students in all disciplines who will advance to candidacy for their Ph.D. by June 30, 2000. Fellowships consist of a nine-month stipend of \$12,000 to defray living expenses, up to \$4,000 in research and travel support, and office space in the IGCC Washington Center. See program Web site at <http://www-igcc.ucsd.edu>. Deadline: 2/1/01.

IGDC Summer Internships in DC provide \$3,500 for Masters and pre-doctoral International Affairs Graduate Summer Internship Program in Washington, DC. This is an interdisciplinary program open to graduate students from a broad range of fields with interests in international affairs. In 1998, students were placed at such diverse organizations as Women, Law and Development International, the Congressional Research Service, World Bank, World Resources Institute, and The International Human Rights Law Group/Cambodia Project. See program website at <http://www-igcc.ucsd.edu>. Deadline: 1/24/01; Based on deadline from last year.

Contact for all: IGCC, UC Berkeley, Institute of International Studies, 215 Moses Hall # 2308; Tel: 510-642-2472; Fax: 510-642-9493; <http://globetrotter.berkeley.edu>.

IREX

The **Mongolia Research Fellowship Program** offers fellowships for US specialists, doctoral candidates, and senior scholars to conduct advanced social sciences and humanities research in Mongolia for a period of 1–4 months. Deadline: 1/31/01.

The **Mongolian Language Training Program** offers grants for US students with a developing interest in

Mongolia to take part in a 12-week intensive summer language training program in Ulaanbaatar. Deadline: 12/1/00.

The **Black Sea Regional Symposium** brings together senior and junior US scholars to discuss a variety of political, economic, historical, and cultural topics related to the Black Sea Region. Applications must demonstrate a commitment to continued study, research, and work on and with the countries of the Black Sea Region. The symposium is scheduled for April 2001. Deadline: 12/1/00.

Contact for all: IREX, 1616 H St NW, Washington DC 20006; Tel: 202-628-8188; Fax: 202-628-8189; irex@irex.org; <http://www.irex.org>.

Kosciuszko Foundation

Grants for Graduate and Post-graduate Study and Research in Poland provide a tuition waiver, housing, and a stipend. This program enables American students to pursue a course of graduate or postgraduate study and research in Poland for an academic year or semester. It is also open to university faculty who wish to spend a sabbatical conducting research in Poland.

Tuition Scholarships provide \$1,000–\$5,000 to U.S. citizens of Polish descent for graduate studies in any field at colleges and universities in the United States and to Americans of non-Polish descent whose studies at American universities are primarily focused on Polish subjects.

Deadline for both: 1/16/01. Contact: Tuition Scholarships, The Kosciuszko Foundation, 15 E 65th St, New York NY 10021-6595; Tel: 212-734-2130; Fax: 212-628-4552; <http://www.kosciuszkofoundation.org>.

NCEEER

Policy Research Fellowships provide \$25,000 to postdoctoral scholars who are US citizens or permanent residents to conduct field research on Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Deadline: 1/15/01.

Research Grants provide \$40,000 to postdoctoral scholars who are US citizens or permanent residents to conduct research on Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Deadline: 2/15/01.

Contact for both: The National Council for Eurasian and East European Research, 910 17th St NW Ste 300, Washington DC 20006; Tel: 202-822-6950; Fax: 202-822-6955; nceer@nceer.org; <http://www.nceer.org/>.

National Research Council

Governance in Post-Communist Societies Travel Grants provide support for advanced grads and post-docs to travel to Central Europe and the former Soviet Union for 2–6 weeks to conduct research related to “Governance in Post-Communist Societies” on one of three themes. Deadline: 1/8/01; 4/16/01. Contact: Christina Maiers, National Research Council, Office of International Affairs/DSC, 2101

Constitution Ave NW, FO 2060 Washington, DC 20418 ;
Tel: 202-334-2658; cmaiers@nas.edu; <http://www4.nationalacademies.org/oia/oiahome.nsf>.

National Security Education Program

Graduate International Fellowships provide \$2,000 per semester for language or area study coursework at home university or \$10,000 per semester for overseas study. Applicants must be graduate students in business, applied sciences, international affairs, engineering, health, law, and the social sciences to expand their understanding of countries and languages critical to US national security. Applicants must be US citizens enrolled in or applying to a graduate degree program in an accredited college or university located within the US. Deadline: 1/16/01. Contact: Academy for Educational Development/NSEP; 1875 Connecticut Ave NW Ste 900, Washington DC 20009-1202; Tel: 202-884-8285; Fax: 202-498-9360; nsep@aed.org; <http://www.aed.org/nsep>.

Phi Beta Kappa

Dissertation Scholarships are offered for members of Phi Beta Kappa who are in doctoral programs at Berkeley. Special consideration will be made for students working on their dissertations. Deadline: 1/27/01. Contact: Graduate Fellowships Office, 318 Sproul Hall # 5900; Tel: 510-642-0672; <http://www.grad.berkeley.edu/grad/>.

SSRC / ACLS / Ford Foundation

International Predissertation Fellowships provide 12 months of support over two years to support a combination of language training, overseas study, and coursework in area studies. For grant details, see SSRC's Web site, <http://www.ssrc.org/>. Deadline: 12/6/00. Contact: Graduate Fellowships Office, 318 Sproul Hall # 5900; Tel: 510-642-0672; <http://www.grad.berkeley.edu/grad/>.

Townsend Center for the Humanities

Dissertation Fellowships provide a \$12,000 stipend for the year plus fees. Applicants must be grad students in the humanities who have advanced to candidacy by June 2001. Fellows are expected to participate in the Townsend Fellowship Group, meeting weekly. Deadline: 12/1/00. Contact: Townsend Center for the Humanities, 220 Stephens Hall # 2340; <http://ls.berkeley.edu/dept/townsend/>

UC Berkeley

Bancroft Library Study Awards are awarded to outstanding continuing students enrolled at any UC campus who plan to conduct advanced research on a subject for which source materials are available in the Bancroft Library. Deadline: 2/9/01.

Mabel McLeod Lewis Fellowships provide funding to advanced doctoral candidates in the humanities to complete

a scholarly dissertation project on which significant progress has already been made. Deadline: 12/15/00.

The **Paul J. Alexander Memorial Fellowship** provides funding to advanced Berkeley graduate students to study Byzantine, ancient, or medieval history. Deadline: 12/1/00.

Soroptimist International Founder Region Women's Fellowships provide funding to outstanding graduate women, preferably in their last year of study, who are working toward the doctoral degree. Deadline: 2/1/01.

Contact for all: Graduate Fellowships Office, 318 Sproul Hall # 5900; Tel: 510-642-0672; <http://www.grad.berkeley.edu/grad/>.

University of Michigan

The **International Institute's Advanced Study Center** offers **Pre-Doctoral Fellowships** that provide up to \$6,000 per semester for students enrolled in a pre-professional MA or doctoral program in any field. Fellows are expected to be in residence for the academic year and to be available for ASC scheduled lectures and discussions. The theme for 2001–2002 is "Contested Childhood in a Changing Global Order." Deadline: 2/15/01.

The **International Institute's Advanced Study Center** offers **Post-Doctoral Fellowships** that provide up to \$36,000 for one year. The fellow will be appointed as an assistant professor (non-tenure track) for one year in an affiliated department of the University of Michigan and one year appointment as Postdoctoral Scholar of the Advanced Study Center. The theme for 2001–2002 is "Contested Childhood in a Changing Global Order."

Deadline for both: 2/15/01. Contact: Advanced Study Center Fellowships, University of Michigan, The International Institute, 1080 S University Ave, Ann Arbor MI 48109-1106; Tel: 734-764-2268; Fax: 734-763-9154; asc.info@umich.edu; <http://www.umich.edu/~iinet/assc>.

US Dept of Education / UC Berkeley

Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Academic Year Fellowships provide \$12,000 (for continuing students) to US citizens and permanent residents to acquire a high level of foreign language competency. Fellowships are awarded to students in modern foreign languages and area studies, with priority given to the humanities, social sciences, and professional fields. To be eligible for a FLAS in Russian, you must have completed 27 quarter or 18 semester units in the language, or have otherwise achieved the equivalent proficiency. Deadline: 2/4/01. Contact: Graduate Fellowships Office, 318 Sproul Hall # 5900; Tel: 510-642-0672; <http://www.grad.berkeley.edu/grad/>.

Woodrow Wilson Center

East European Studies Short Term Grants provide a one-month stipend to grad students and postdocs who are

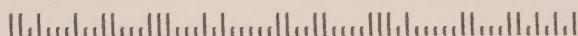
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Center for Slavic and East European Studies
University of California, Berkeley
Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies
260 Stephens Hall # 2304
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Fellowship Opportunities, continued

engaged in specialized research requiring access to Washington, DC and its research institutions. Grants do not include residence at the Wilson Center. Deadline: 12/01/00, 3/1/01, 6/1/01, 9/1/01. Contact: East European Studies, Woodrow Wilson Center, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington DC 20523; Tel: 202-691-4000; Fax: 202-691-4001; kneppm@wwic.si.edu; <http://wwics.si.edu/ees/grants.htm>.

Kennan Institute Short Term Grants provide a one-month stipend to grad students and postdocs who are engaged in specialized research requiring access to Washington, DC and its institutions. Grants do not include residence at the Wilson Center. Deadline: 12/01/00, 3/1/01, 6/1/01, 9/1/01. Contact: Fellowships and Grants, Kennan Institute, One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Ave NW, Washington DC 20523; Tel: 202-691-4100; Fax: 202-691-4001; <http://wwics.si.edu/kennan/grants.htm>.

Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation

Charlotte W. Newcombe Doctoral Dissertation

Fellowships provide \$16,000 for 12 months of full-time dissertation writing on ethical or religious values in all

fields of the humanities and social sciences. Applicants must be candidates for Ph.D. or Th.D. degrees and have fulfilled all pre-dissertation requirements by November 30, 2000 and expect to complete their dissertations by August 2002. Deadline: 12/4/00. Contact: Charlotte Newcombe Dissertation Fellowships, Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, CN 5281, Princeton NJ 0854-5281; Tel: 609-452-7007; Fax: 609-452-0066; charlotte@woodrow.org; <http://www.woodrow.org/newcombe/>.

Andrew W. Mellon Fellowships for Humanistic Studies provide a \$15,000 stipend, tuition, and fees to students entering a Ph.D. program to prepare for careers of teaching and scholarship in humanistic disciplines. Deadline: 12/19/00; applications must be requested by 12/7/00. Contact: Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, CN 5329, Princeton, NJ 08543-5329; Tel: 800-899-9963; Fax: 609-452-0066; mellon@woodrow.org; <http://www.woodrow.org/mellon/>.